

In view of the fact that we shall be holding our Seventieth Continental Congress this month, I consulted that useful compendium, The World Almanac, to see if the seventieth anniversary had any special significance. According to the Jewelry Industry Council, which has compiled an anniversary list, the sixtieth year is the diamond jubilee, and celebrations stop right there. However, the tenth year is supposed to be marked by the presentation of diamond jewelry. Stretching the point a bit, adding these two anniversaries to make our 70 years of Continental Congresses keeps us still in the diamond class! May our Society continue to apply the diamond of patriotic endeavor to the paste of subversive activity!



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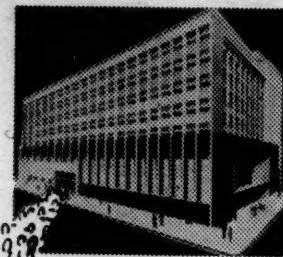
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The President General's Message



IN THE month of April, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, holds its annual meeting—the Continental Congress. This Congress occurs during the week of the 19th of April—the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. In the early years of our Society, it was the custom to hold Continental Congress on Washington's Birthday. This custom was observed until 1904, when the date was changed to April 19—not only the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington but the day when the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall was laid.

The first Congress was held in the Church of Our Father on Wednesday, February 22, 1892, with Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, our first President General, presiding; Continental Congress continued to be held there until 1897, when, the Church of Our Father proving too small for the increased delegation, it was moved to the Columbia Theatre on F Street.

One of the first acts of our Society (October 18, 1890) was to pass a resolution for erection of a fireproof building, a memorial building for the 13 Colonial States. Under the leadership of Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, President General, on June 3, 1902, ground was purchased whereon to build Memorial Continental Hall. On the twelfth anniversary of the founding of the Society, October 11, 1902, during a pour-

ing rainstorm, to the cheering accompaniment of patriotic music and speeches, the ceremony of breaking the ground was appropriately celebrated. On April 19, 1904, the cornerstone was laid with inspiring ceremonies. The grand finale of Mrs. Fairbanks' administration was dedication of Memorial Continental Hall, and the Fourteenth Continental Congress was held therein.

The French Ambassador, Jules J. Jusserand, who made the address of the day, said:

"I confess when I heard of this great project two years ago I had some misgiving and thought it was perhaps one of those buildings of dreamland which look so handsome on paper. The dream has all at once become a reality; the dream has turned into marble."

Growth in membership has led us to embark on two further building projects, Constitution Hall, completed in 1929, where we now hold our Continental Congresses and which serves the Nation's Capital as a cultural center; and the Administration Building, the seat of the business of the Society. The Society yielded to insistent requests and is renting Constitution Hall at a very reasonable rental rate.

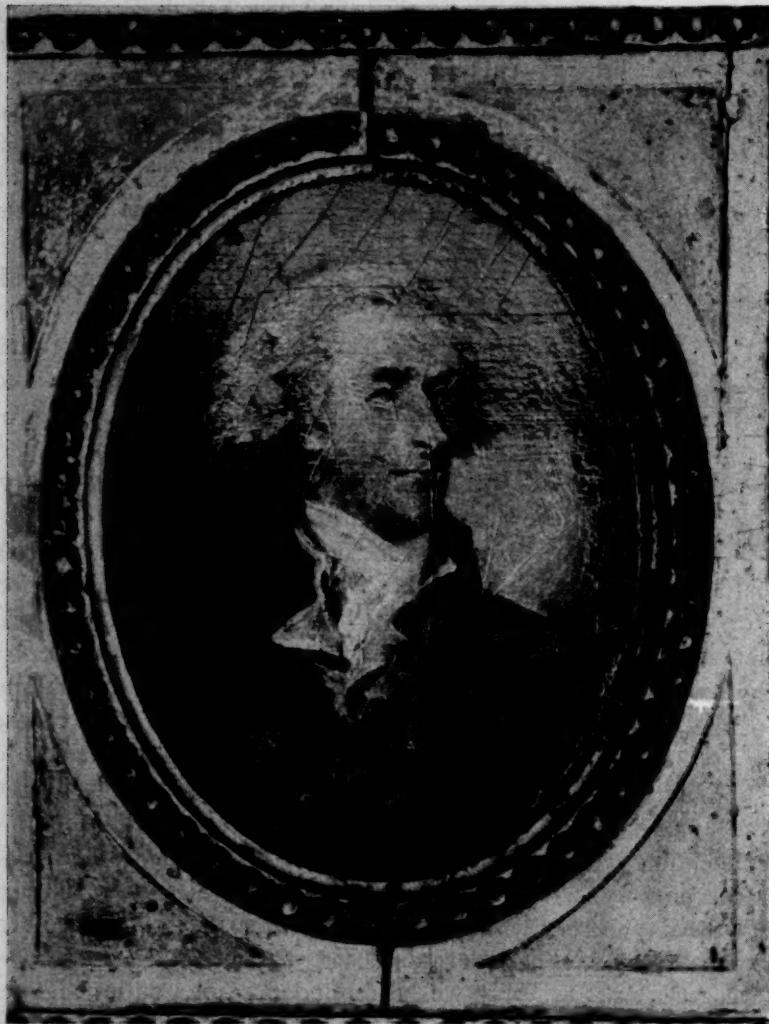
We should be proud of our fine buildings—three buildings-in-one which add up to the biggest and most beautiful structure that women have ever raised.

May we be reminded of our duties and responsibilities as members of the Daughters of the American Revolution when we enter Memorial Continental Hall and read the inscription that appears on the plaque in the lobby:

"Here in this Memorial Hall dedicated to Patriotic Ancestors, it is for us collectively and individually to dedicate ourselves anew to the service of Home and Country. We are the representatives of a Society of living, active, American women, pledged to the perpetuation of American ideals of government, American ideals of social life, American ideals of religious faith and religious freedom. We come here as to a sanctuary, for the service of Country is also the service of God."

**DORIS PIKE WHITE,
President General, N.S.D.A.R.**

A Jefferson Miniature by Trumbull Returns to Monticello



Miniature portrait of Thomas Jefferson, painted by John Trumbull in 1788, which has been restored to Monticello, Jefferson's historic home near Charlottesville, Va. This miniature was painted as a gift for Mrs. Jefferson.

A VALUABLE painting has returned to Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's home at Charlottesville, Va., after an absence of more than a century. The painting is a 4½- by 3¾-inch miniature of Jefferson that John Trumbull (1756-1843), famous artist, of Lebanon, Conn., painted 173 years ago, using Jefferson's life portrait, *Signing of the Declaration of Independence*, another Trumbull masterwork, as the model.

Jefferson's wife, Martha, was presented with the portrait as a gift in 1788. The portrait was removed from the home in 1829, when the last of

the Jefferson descendants vacated Monticello. Eventually, the portrait became the property of the estate of Edmond Jefferson Burke of Brookline, Mass. It had been on loan to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for safekeeping.

James A. Bear, Monticello's curator, states that efforts are now being made to locate and acquire close to 200 other paintings and objets d'art that once adorned the elegant 35-room mansion Jefferson planned, built, and made his home for 56 years. Search for the art as well as original household furnishings and

Jefferson's personal belongings is moving forward with greater intensity since Monticello's restoration, a nearly \$250,000 project undertaken and completed not long ago by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation. The foundation, a nonprofit organization founded and chartered in New York State, owns and operates Monticello.

Restoring the building involved the repair and waterproofing of the exterior brick walls. Weather had eroded a good deal of the mortar over the nearly 200 years since Monticello's erection, and ivy had penetrated the masonry, leaving much of the building weak and open to water damage. Workmen took out disintegrated and broken bricks and replaced them with new. Mortar for repointing was, at the same time, painstakingly colored to match exactly the still sound portions of the mellowed mortar Jefferson himself had prepared from ground oyster shells and road sand. Ivy was completely stripped from the building.

Restoration also involved correcting original floors that were sagging or deteriorated and installing an air-conditioning unit and a heating system. This system replaces dangerous oil stoves.

Trumbull produced two other miniatures of Jefferson, again using the "Declaration of Independence" painting as a model. One went to Mrs. Angelica Schuyler Church of New York; the other to Mrs. Maria Hadfield Cosway, wife of the English miniaturist. The Church portrait has been hanging in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, since 1923. It was bequeathed by the late Miss Cornelia Cruger of Cruger's Island, in the Hudson River near Saugerties, N. Y., a descendant of Mrs. Church.

Born just a few miles from Charlottesville, Jefferson began collecting works of art early in life. Twenty paintings and pieces of statuary of mythological, classical, and religious nature were listed in a catalog he prepared around 1771, a year before his marriage. About 1809 he drew up another catalog, *Catalogue of Paintings, etc., . . . at Monticello*, listing 127 items, including historical portraiture. Two years after his death, on July 4, 1826, many of the Monticello paintings were taken to Boston, Mass., where they were exhibited and

(Continued on page 335)

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THOMAS JEFFERSON—April 13, 1743—July 4, 1826

By Mary Payne Hilliard
Stamford Chapter, Stamford, Conn.

IN A LARGE, well-bound volume entitled *History of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876*, there is a picture of the house in which Thomas Jefferson, a delegate from Virginia to the Continental Congress, wrote the famous document, *The Declaration of Independence*.

I am the proud possessor of this book and had a photographer come to take a picture of the house so as to enclose it with the following article about the "Sage of Monticello," as Jefferson was often known.

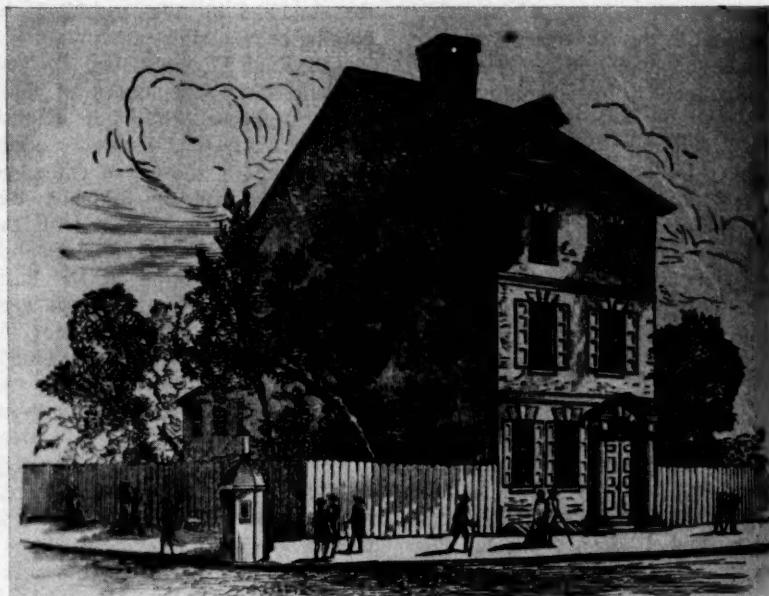
Thomas Jefferson was born April 2 (Old Style, April 13, New Style), 1743, and it seems most fitting that more observance be made of the anniversary by bringing to our attention some pertinent facts concerning the life of a patriot who contributed so largely to the welfare of our country in its formative years.

When Thomas Jefferson came to Philadelphia, he was attracted to a small house and garden, enclosed by a brick wall. The house was new, and the situation so pleasant that it at once attracted his attention, for he was a great lover of nature and beauty.

To quote, "I rented the second floor, consisting of a parlor and bedroom, ready furnished." He paid 35 shillings a week for his rooms, and upon his own little writing desk he prepared the precious document with which his name and fame are inseparable. (The desk was bequeathed by him to a friend, accompanied by a certificate in Jefferson's own handwriting, setting forth the place and time of its purchase by him in 1776, and the purpose for which it was used.)

The document prepared by him was unanimously approved by the Continental Congress and accepted July 4, 1776.

With the announcement that independence had been declared, "a hurricane of joy swept the Colonies". But Thomas Jefferson had not achieved honor and fame without having been prepared for them. He had won the reputation of being the first great scholar in American politics. He had



The house in Philadelphia where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

served as Governor of Virginia, succeeding Patrick Henry, and was the first Secretary of State, appointed by President George Washington to serve under the Constitution in 1789.

After four years, he retired to private life at his beautiful home—Monticello. Three years later, he was brought forward by his friends as a candidate for the Presidency. The returns showed that John Adams had received a majority of the votes; and Thomas Jefferson, with true humility, ever the mark of a great man, became Vice President. Later, he followed Adams with an overwhelming majority and served two terms as President.

Perhaps Jefferson's greatest service to the country as President was known as *The Louisiana Purchase*, the buying in 1803 of the entire Mississippi Valley from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains, from France for \$15,000,000, a large sum at that time; but he believed in security and expansion, and so logical was his reasoning that the Congress was impressed with the idea.

As a diplomat, he was second to none and was repeatedly appointed to negotiate with France and England

in regard to treaties that had far-reaching effects. He was appointed four times on missions to France, following Benjamin Franklin, of whom he said, "I am not replacing Franklin; no one can do that. I am succeeding him."

His architectural and musical abilities are well known. But an educated populace was his goal. In furtherance of this idea, he established at Charlottesville the University of Virginia, the most liberal institution of learning then in existence. He (Jefferson) averred that only an educated people would continue to be free. When Gutzon Borglum, the noted sculptor and historian, wished to carve a permanent memorial to the "Four Great Americans", he wisely chose Thomas Jefferson as one of them. History supports his choice.

With some sense of the importance of the ideas that he had advanced in the development of a new country, he left among his papers a sketch of a granite stone which he desired for his monument, with these words inscribed thereon: *Author of the Declaration of Independence, Author of the Statute of Virginia for Religious*

(Continued on page 335)

More About Names

By Arthur Lyle Campbell

IN MY article, *Family Names and How They Came About*, which appeared in the November last issue, I requested readers to send in topics for treatment in forthcoming articles. The response was most gratifying. This article is built upon suggestions supplied by three *D. A. R. Magazine* readers: William K. Myers of Cheshire, Conn.; Mrs. Laraine Epps of College Station, Tex.; and Capt. John Noble Laycock, U. S. Navy (Ret.), of Derry, N. H. Mr. Myers asked for a discussion of

Colonial and Revolutionary First Names

Aside from *Virginia* (Dare), the first personal names to be bestowed upon Anglo-Saxon people in this country were those that the Pilgrim fathers and mothers chose for their offspring. Much speculation has been made on the reason for the strangeness of Pilgrim and Puritan forenames. But a brief review of the history of the Reformation will provide a satisfactory explanation. A byproduct of the Reformation was the Geneva, or Breeches, Bible (completed in 1560 by English scholars who had fled their native land because of the religious persecutions of Mary I, better known as "Bloody Mary"). The Puritans took the Geneva Bible straight to their hearts, not only because of the ease with which it could be read—it was the first Bible to be divided into numbered chapters and verses—but because it sustained them in their aspirations for freedom of thought and freedom of worship. It enabled them to reorient themselves, to reassess their relationships with their fellow men. When they read with their own eyes that man is made "a little lower than the angels," they lifted their eyes from the clods to the clouds. For the first time in their lives they sensed the true worth of human beings in the sight of God.

Yes, the Geneva Bible gave them a feeling of independence. To the layman it brought the conviction that he had been emancipated from a clergy-dominated regime. Now he could receive the Devine message direct. Now he could go to the Bible

for counsel concerning everything that touched his life, including the naming of his children.

The English who settled in New England bore first names of three different types: Those of English origin, those of Hebrew origin (Biblical), and those that embodied moral virtues (mostly Biblical). Because of their association with the Church of England, the old English names were eschewed by the Puritans; in their place, Bible names were used. The more favored names for boys were: Joel (Jehovah is God), Amos (brave, strong), Jabez (who causes sorrow), Phineas (mouth of brass), Caleb (dog), Isaiah (salvation of God), Perez (bursting through), Reuben (behold a son), Reuel (friend of God), and Zachariah (whom Jehovah remembers).

Biblical names given to girls were: Abigail (father of joy), Adah (comely), Beula (married, a name given to the Jewish church, implying its marriage with God), Deborah (a bee), Keturah (incense), Mehetabel (bittered of God), Rebecca (a noosed cord), Sarah (princess), and Zillah (shade). Girls' names embodying moral virtues were: Charity, Faith, Hope, Mercy, Patience, and Prudence. Other Bible-inspired names were Redeemed, Rejoice, Repentance, Search-the-Scriptures, Sin-den, and Standfast. A Puritan boy's name belonging to this category was Praise-God. Students of English history will recall that Praise-God Barebones, a London tanner and Baptist preacher, had a parliament named in his memory, even though the "honor" was conferred derisively.

So much for names that came out of the Geneva Bible. Now let us discuss another type of Puritan names—those that commemorate some incident in the life of the recipient, such, for example, as Sea-born, Seamer, and Peregrine. I know a schoolgirl living in Connecticut whose baptismal name is *Seafair* (no hyphen). I was told that she was named for a Puritan female ancestor who was born at sea—a calm one—while her English parents were voyaging to Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Let the reader not confuse the first entry in this category (*Sea-born*) with *Seaborn*, a surname, meaning "sea-warrior."

Mrs. Laraine Epps made three much appreciated observations, one of which concerns the

Slow Acceptance of Standard Spelling by the English

Since the English language is built upon foundations laid by speakers of numerous other tongues, pronunciation has continued to change—often radically—but spelling has lagged behind. The question has always been: Shall a word be spelled as it was in its original form, or shall it be spelled in accordance with the way the majority presently pronounce it? To illustrate, shall we spell it *theatre* or *theater*, *draught* or *draft*. Shall we say "par-li-a-ment" or "par-la-ment"; "nu-i-sance" or "nu-sance"?

We encounter this same divergence between the spelling and the pronouncing of family names—especially very old ones—some of which antedate the invention of printing. And printing, be it remembered, has had a profound standardizing effect on spelling. As an example, let us scrutinize the name *Sinclair*, which derives from St. Clare in the arrondissement of Point d'Eveque, Normandy. We find it spelled variously as *Seintclerk* (1296), *Singkler* (1491), *Synklar* (1526), and *Syncler* (1544). During my boyhood days in Kentucky I knew a man who spelled his name *Sinkler*, pronouncing it accordingly. *Cockburn* is pronounced ko-burn; *Wemyss*, weems (so spelled by one branch of the family). Remember Parson Weems, who fathered the whopper about Washington chopping down the cherry tree? *Burman* is the name *Bowerman* (servant who tidied up his lady's bower) with some of the letters omitted. Thus we see what happens when spelling and pronunciation travel at different paces.

* * *

Captain Laycock adds fitting emphasis to one of the points made in my first article when he writes:

Your article, "Family Names and How They Came About", in the *D. A. R. Magazine* for November was read with appreciation. I had seen it stated by several writers that family names derived from the father had

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THE ANDREW JACKSON SWORD

By Viola Caston (Mrs. H. C.) Floyd

Waxhaws Chapter, Lancaster, S.C.

A VERY IMPORTANT sword, of historical interest, in the National Museum collection is a saber once owned by President Andrew Jackson. This sword was transferred to the National Museum in 1923.¹

A book entitled, *Addresses on the Presentation of the Sword of Andrew Jackson Made to Congress on February 26, 1855*, has been placed in the Andrew Jackson State Park Museum, Lancaster County, S. C. This volume is the gift of Col. and Mrs. William Greene Williams of Lancaster. It was found among the papers belonging to the late Maj. A. H. Greene, grandfather of Colonel Williams and a resident of New Orleans for many years.

The report, published in 1855 by order of the United States Senate, was printed by Beverly Tucker of Washington. It commemorates presentation to the Congress of the sword Jackson used throughout his military career.

When General Jackson died he bequeathed this saber to his friend, Brig. Gen. Robert Armstrong of the Tennessee Militia. Armstrong was wounded in the Battle of Talladega on January 24, 1814, but recovered in time to render service at the Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815.

A year after the death of General Armstrong in 1854 his family presented this sword to the Congress of the United States. On the day of the presentation, February 26, 1855, the Congressional halls were crowded with those who had come to witness the ceremony.

The speakers on that memorable occasion included Lewis Cass, Michigan senator and Secretary of War during the Jackson Administration. Said Cass,

I hold in my hand the sword of General Jackson, which he wore in all his expeditions while in the military service of the country, and which was his faithful companion in his last and crowning victory, when New Orleans was saved. . . . This is no doubtful relic. Its authenticity is established beyond controversy by the papers which accompany it.

The most dramatic of the addresses



This reproduction of an old woodcut picturing Andrew Jackson's birthplace was photographed by The National Archives from page 492 of an old book by William Henry Milburn entitled "Explorers of the Mississippi Valley." It was supplied through the courtesy of Alton P. Hall.

was that made by Thomas Hart Benton of the House—erstwhile enemy and later staunch friend of Jackson's.

Said Benton, in part,

Mr. Speaker: The manner in which this sword has been used for the honor and benefit of the country is known to the world; the manner in which the privilege of so using it was obtained is but little known. . . . Jackson had his difficulties to surmount, and he surmounted them. He conquered savage tribes and the conquerors of the conquerors of Europe; but he had to conquer his own government first and he did it, and that for him was the most difficult of the two.

Jackson, after retiring from the United States Senate and from the Supreme judicial bench of his State . . . was living upon his farm on the banks of the Cumberland when the War of 1812 broke out. He was a major general in the Tennessee Militia, the only place he would continue to hold. . . . His friends believed he had military genius and proposed him for a brigadier's appointment which was allotted to the West. That appointment was given to another. Jackson remained unnoticed on his farm. Then a batch of generals, as they were called, was authorized by law—six at a time—and from all parts of the Union; then his friends believed that surely his time had come. The six appointments went elsewhere, and the hero patriot who was

born to lead armies to victory was left to the care of his fields while incompetent men were leading our men to defeat, to captivity and slaughter; for that is the way the War (1812) opened. The door to military service seemed closed and barred against Jackson.

. . . I can tell you the reason. Jackson had a great many home enemies for he was a man of decided temper. That was one reason but not the main one.

The main reason, explained Benton, was that

The administration had a prejudice against him on account of Colonel Burr . . . to whom he gave a hospitable reception in his house at the time of Burr's western expedition, relying on Burr's assurance that his designs were against the Spanish dominion in Mexico and not against the integrity of the United States. These were some of the causes of Jackson's rejection.

In February, 1812, the Congress authorized the United States to accept organized bodies of volunteers. At Benton's suggestion Jackson raised a volunteer company. Finally, with 3000 men under his command Jackson landed at Natchez. There they heard the news that the British would not attack in that vicinity that winter. Jackson received orders to disband

¹ U.S. National Museum, Bull. 163, pp. 129-130.

his volunteers where they were. Benton continued:

The General sent for me and showed me the order, and also his character in his instant determination not to obey the order, but to lead his volunteers home . . . I concurred with General Jackson in his determination to take our young troops home . . . The officers were unanimous in their determination to support him. The recreant thought of turning them loose on the Lower Mississippi, 500 miles from home, without the means of getting home, and a wilderness of Indian tribes to traverse, did not find a moment's thought in anyone's bosom. To carry them back was the instant and indignant determination; but great difficulties were in the way. The cost of transporting 3000 men under such circumstances must be great; and here Jackson's character showed itself again.

He had no military chest, not a dollar of public money; and 3000 men were not to be conducted 500 miles through the wilderness country and Indian tribes with-

out a great outlay of money. He had no money to hire teams. At the end of the service he gave drafts upon the quartermaster general of the southern department for the amount. The wagons were \$10 a day, coming and going. They were numerous. It was a service of two months; the amount incurred was great. He incurred it . . . at imminent risk of his own ruin.

But there was patriotism outside the camp as well as within. The merchants of Natchez put their stores at our disposition; take what we needed; pay when convenient at Nashville.

We all returned and were discharged. . . . And then came a blow on Jackson himself. His transportation drafts were returned upon him for payment, which was impossible. . . . Weeks passed away . . . ruin seemed hovering over the head of Jackson.

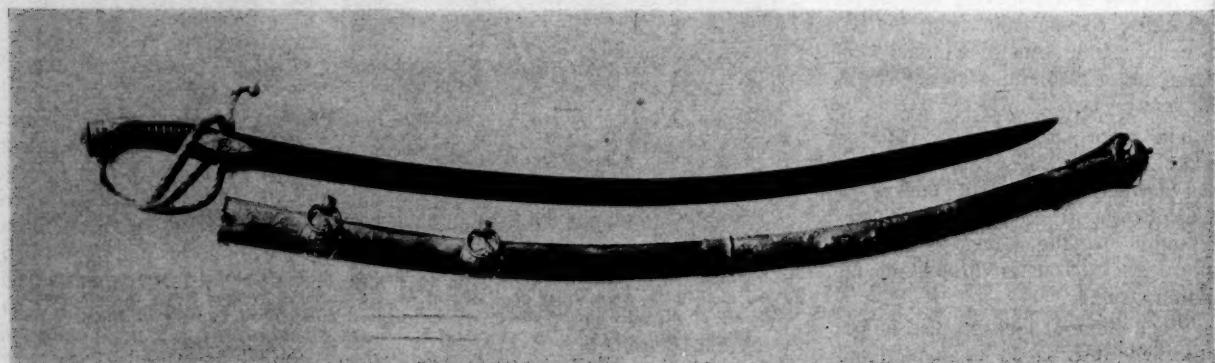
I was young then; had perhaps some boldness and the occasion brought it out.

He went on to tell how a compro-

mise was at last effected with the United States Government, and General Jackson was relieved of the impending ruin, even though his finances were badly strained. The speaker added:

But the original cause of our concern was still in full force—Jackson was again on his farm. But the chapter of accidents in Jackson's favor soon presented another chance—the massacre at Fort Mims took place. Jackson again called up his volunteers . . . marched to the Creek Nation and there commenced that "career of victories" which ended in the glorious victory at New Orleans on January 8, 1815.

And that, Mr. Chairman, was the way in which this great man gained the privilege of using that sword in the defense of his country. After triumphing in many battlefields which it immortalized, it has come here to repose in the hands of the representatives of a grateful and admiring country.



Sabre once owned by Gen. Andrew Jackson, now in the National Museum.

PLEDGING—DORIS PIKE WHITE AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM

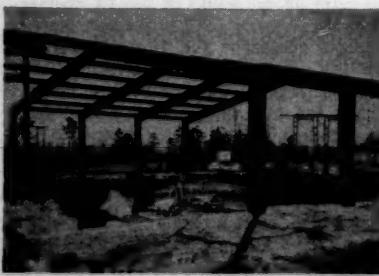
By Vera L. (Mrs. Paul R.) Greenlease,
National Chairman, D.A.R. School Committee

The D.A.R. School Committee is happy to announce that pledges will be received from the floor this year at Continental Congress. All pledges will be welcome. You may pledge as chapters, State Societies, or individuals. If your State has already pledged, will you please consider a small additional pledge? We hope to be able to dedicate a building completely free of debt.

Last year at Continental Congress the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium was still in the planning stage. This building, which is long overdue, has for several years been a "dream" but at present is rapidly becoming a reality.

At the Board of Trustees meeting at Kate Duncan Smith in October it was voted to let the contract for \$127,000. Construction was begun

immediately and has progressed rapidly, in spite of inclement weather. The concrete base floors have been poured, and much of the outside brick wall is up, as well as the inside concrete block walls. Much has been accomplished since the accompanying photograph was made. Our contractors promise that the building will be ready for use when



Early stage in erection of Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium

school begins next fall.

Our present gymnasium, Becker Hall, was once the outstanding gymnasium in Marshall County, where Kate Duncan Smith is situated. Now what was once a fine building, and the scene of many gatherings for the community, is no longer adequate as a gymnasium and is, moreover, a fire hazard and a constant source of worry to the Society. This building not only serves as a gymnasium and auditorium for the children at Kate Duncan Smith but as a meeting place for all of the dwellers on Gunter Mountain.

The response to this project has been overwhelming and indicative of the spirit of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Today, just 18 months after the building was made

(Continued on page 364)

EYES ON THE SATELLITES

By Anne Melson Stommel

Publications Engineering Department, U.S. Army Signal Materiel Support Agency, Fort Monmouth, N.J.; member, Old Topanemus Chapter, Rumson, N.J.

AT THE RETURN of the signal, it will be ex-act-ly four thirty five, a.=m. . . . dih dih dih dih . . . tock . . . tock . . . tock . . . tock . . .

"Coming into the 'scope, now . . . reaching the center — NOW . . . leaving the 'scope, now."

You have just been introduced to some sounds that are very familiar to members of Moonwatch teams who volunteer their time to help establish the orbits and other characteristics of artificial earth satellites. The first phase is the short-wave radio voice of Station WWV, broadcasting official time-signals of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. The second is the voice of a Moonwatcher lucky enough to have a satellite pass through the field of his telescope.

Both sounds have been registered simultaneously on a tape recorder. Immediately after a productive session, when a satellite crossing is actually observed, the tape is rerun. The "NOW", when the satellite went through the cross-hairs of the telescope, is matched to the "tock" of the time-signals from Station WWV, and the exact second is determined. The exact angle of the telescope-setting is already known, time and angle data are coupled, and a telegram or air-mail letter is sent off to the Smithsonian Astrophysical Laboratory in Cambridge, Mass., which coordinates the work of Moonwatchers throughout the world and constantly confirms or corrects its orbital predictions on the basis of their observations.

As can be gathered from the preceding paragraphs, much of the Moonwatchers' work depends upon technical skill for computing the probable time and angle of the pass, setting up the short-wave radio and aligning the 'scopes. But much depends, also, upon many a person with the desire to contribute to our

scientific and defense efforts and the willingness to devote countless hours in front of a telescope on the possibility that, sometime, it may be his mission to yell "NOW" to the microphone of the tape recorder.

Such a person must be willing, also, to adjust his time to that of the satellites. Having no light sources of their own, satellites can be seen only in the reflected light of the sun while it is still below the horizon—within an hour or so before sunrise or after sunset. In summer, those who man the telescopes must report to their observation post well before "four thir-ty five, a.-m." In winter, the work can be quite chilling during early morning or evening hours with biting winds and temperatures below freezing.

A group of watchers is necessary at each observing session because a bank of telescopes is required to cover the general area the satellite is expected to pass. The telescopes are set up so that the field of each slightly overlaps that of the next one. Usually, the minimum number of telescopes is six and only one team member observes the pass. In the rare event that the satellite should appear in the overlapping zone of adjoining telescopes, two Moonwatchers may call out "NOW."

The first satellites to be launched were so small that the amount of light they reflected could not be seen by the unaided eye. Telescopes were needed to concentrate the light and make it visible. Even with larger satellites, however, telescopes are still required to pinpoint the exact position of a satellite at any particular moment.

Electronic tracking devices have been developed to the point where human eyes are not so essential in establishing satellite orbits as they were in the early days of the Space Age. However, when Soviet Russia jumped the gun on the International Geophysical Year (IGY) by launching Sputnik I in October of 1957, Moonwatchers were really put to a

test. Members of the Moonwatch team at Fort Monmouth, N. J. (Red Bank 040-040-074—code numbers designate latitude and longitude), were on the job in daily, morning and evening shifts until the satellite was pinned down. They were among the first to spot it and to help establish its orbit.

Usually, Moonwatchers of any given station are not called upon daily or weekly, as satellites do not pass over the same point on the ground at the same time of day on such a regular basis. If they pass over New Jersey, for example, at 5:00 one morning, they may pass over Pennsylvania at that time the next morning. If they are a stable orbit, geographically speaking, they may pass a given spot at 4:51 one morning; at 5:08, the next; then at 5:26, 5:44, 6:03 — until the sky becomes so light that the satellite cannot be distinguished from its background. Other factors that keep Moonwatchers from observing the satellites are rain, clouds, fog and mist, or even a bright, full moon in the "wrong" spot.

But Moonwatchers are on the job whenever an observing session can be scheduled, even though dependable radar and tracking devices have come on the scene, because it is important to have a pool of trained personnel in the event that it becomes necessary to have *eyes* on the satellites. Such a necessity arose during the test-launching of the 100-foot balloons to be used in Project Echo, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) experiment with inflatable, aluminum-coated, plastic spheres for use as long-range radio links. The balloons themselves are not instrumented and therefore could not radio data back to earth during their launching and inflation. NASA requested that observation by human eyes be used in conjunction with other tracking means during the test-launching from Wallops Island, Va., scheduled for the month of January this year. Among others, the Fort Monmouth Moonwatch team was alerted to participate. One of its members had sighted the initial, unannounced, test-launching the previous October 28, and established that the entire performance could be observed from their location.

Originally scheduled for Wednesday, January 13, the second launching was postponed at the last minute

¹Reprinted from SIGNAL, September 1960, Official Journal, Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association, pp. 23-24.

because of poor visibility along the entire Eastern Seaboard. Before the cancellation, however, members of the Moonwatch team had assembled at their observation post on the roof of the Hexagon, Headquarters of the U. S. Army Signal Research and Development Laboratory, despite the inclement weather and frigid temperature, on the possibility that they might be able to detect some aspects of the satellite's coursing through space. The same routine followed on Thursday night. Members of the team were assembled; cameras, radio equipment and a tape recorder were in operating condition; then, the launching was canceled because all but one of the observing stations co-operating with NASA were closed in by mist and fog.

Finally, word came on Friday that the balloon would be rocketed into space on Saturday — "same time, same station" — if the skies were clear. The launching was scheduled for 5:35 p.m., but observers of the Moonwatch team began to assemble shortly after 4:00 to set up the cameras and other recording devices. On Saturday, the launching went off as scheduled. Many photographs recorded the path of the rocket and balloon from the first appearance of the magnesium vapor trail in the southwest, as the rocket rose above the earth's shadow, to the disappearance of the 100-foot, aluminum-coated balloon over the ocean at about 5:45 p.m. Fort Monmouth Moonwatchers were on duty again for Shotput III, the third inflation-test launching from Wallops Island in February.

With test-launching out of the way, when these balloons are sent into orbit from Cape Canaveral, they can be seen with the unaided eye from nearly every part of the world. Every-

one in the United States can have his or her eyes on the satellites, as formerly only a relatively few Moonwatchers had. Literally having one's eyes on the satellites is only a first step, however, to letting one's mind play upon the significance of their being up there in space.

Once in orbit, an instrumented space satellite becomes a self-contained and self-maintained laboratory equipped for numerous scientific investigations. If we could launch one a thousand miles into space, equipped with a 200-inch telescope like the one at Mt. Palomar, we could distinguish any objects that were a foot apart on earth. With television added, thousands of pictures could be transmitted back to earth each day. A start in this direction has been made with *Tiros I*, our weather satellite that photographs cloud cover and an unexpectedly clear view of the earth below.

The satellites that we already have in space transmit many data back to earth on the density of radiation and micrometeoritic dust, the earth's magnetic fields, weather, temperature and many other phenomena that affect our life on earth as well as man's potential well-being on flights into outer space.

Solar Batteries

Fabricating the satellites has opened up new industries or buoyed up old ones. The electronics industry must provide, for example, "tape recorders" that store up information detected on one cycle around the earth, play it back instantaneously when interrogated by radio from earth, and then erase themselves so the process can be started all over again on the next cycle. Since there are no repair men or trouble men in space devices such as solar batteries

must be used. Unlike chemical batteries, they do not need to be manually replaced or recharged at specific intervals.

The American watchmaking industry was threatened with extinction by the importation of low-priced, foreign products until an increased emphasis on miniaturization caused by the small size and light weight desired for instrumentation compartments created a need for engineers and craftsmen who could think *small*. Watchmakers who were used to calculating stresses on miniature springs and gears, developing alloys that could withstand varying tensions for long periods of time, or cutting almost microscopic threads on tiny screws are now helping to engineer instruments for the laboratory-satellites that we send into orbit.

To a Moonwatcher, the sound of the time-signals "dih dih dih dih dih . . . tock . . . tock . . . tock . . . tock . . ." will always conjure up visions of a group of dedicated people huddled about a bank of telescopes probing for a streak of light in the darkness above them. But anyone can figuratively put his eyes on the satellites and undreamed of vistas will open up to his mind's eye. For every phase of our civilization—science, politics, economics, education—is involved in our exploitation of the satellites that are already bringing untold benefits to our national defense and our free economy.

NOTE: The issue of *SIGNAL*, which contained this article by Anne M. Stommel, was included in material placed in a copper cylinder time capsule installed at a ceremony at Fort Monmouth on September 16, 1960. It will not be opened until June 21, 2060, the 200th birthday of the Signal Corps.

Recreation Requires a New Dimension

Excerpts From Address by Conrad L. Wirth, Director, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, at the 26th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference, Washington, D. C., Mar. 8 1961

cern not enough has been done. I believe that today we see developing a new approach—even a new dimension—to meeting the vital issue of wisely using our national resources.

President Kennedy in his *Special Message to the Congress on Natural Resources* has called for specific measures in the protection of our remaining wilderness and the preservation of seashore-recreational areas. Of even greater significance, he has instructed Secretary of the Interior Udall to take the initiative in drawing together all Federal, State, and local officials and private leaders to formulate

a comprehensive and cooperative program to identify and solve the Nation's outdoor recreational needs.

We need a variety of public recreation areas, ranging in kind and location from remote wilderness to highly developed playgrounds near densely populated cities. The small city parks are as important in their way as the great expanses of many of our national parks. We must remember that parks of any size open an unlimited range of healthful and emotionally satisfying experiences to people of all ages.

We Americans have a national characteristic which has never been fully appreciated, not only by the world at large but even by ourselves. More than once we have found ourselves at war because our enemy misjudged our apparent apathy. Once stirred up, however, the tremendous energies of our free society become an irresistible force.

Something similar, perhaps, is happening in conservation. For years we have used catchwords such as "urban sprawl" and "exploding population"—and, more recently, "open space"—but for all this talk and real con-

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APRIL

The Pedigree of an Indian Queen

By Dorothy C. Stets

Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wyoming, Pa.

QUEEN ESTHER, the Indian who massacred her prisoners the day after the Battle of Wyoming, has been mistaken by Stone and other writers for her grandmother, the well-educated "Madame" Montour, who was "much caressed" by the wealthy residents of Philadelphia and other places where she is said to have associated, to some extent, with people of refinement.

The pedigree of Esther Montour is quite clearly traced through three generations; a Frenchman by the name of Montour, sometimes called "Monsieur Montour," his first name unknown, emigrated to Canada about 1665. By an Indian wife he had a son Jean, a captain in the British service, and two daughters, whose first names are unknown.

One of these daughters, who was called "Madame" Montour, was born about 1684. At the age of 10 she was captured by the Iroquois and adopted as a member of one of the six tribes composing the confederacy. She married Carondowanna or Big Tree, a chief of the Oneida tribe, who, after the custom of the Indians, assumed for himself the name of Robert Hunter, a Governor of New York.

Madame Montour was the mother of three sons, Andrew, Lewis, and Henry, and two daughters, Margaret and another, sometimes called Catherine. She died, decrepit and blind, about 1753.

Margaret, commonly called "French Margaret", the oldest child of Madame Montour, was the wife of Peter Quebeck or Katarionecha, a chief of the Iroquois, who is spoken of as "a man of good character". She had two sons, Nicholas and another whose name is unknown; three daughters, Esther, Catherine, and Mary commonly called "Molly"; and possibly other children.

Esther, the oldest daughter of "French Margaret", became the wife of Echobund (also called Egohobund, Echogohund), a chief of the Monsey or Wolf clan of the Susquehanna Delawares. This clan, according to General Clark, was at one time under the protection of the Sen-

ecas, which perhaps accounts for the fact that Queen Esther has sometimes been spoken of as a member of that tribe.

This clan is said to have founded the town of Sheshequin on the site of the present Sheshequin or Ulster, Bradford County, Pa. Echobund was called the "King" of the tribe; and, after his death, his wife was generally known as "Queen Esther".

Most of the other members of her family were better known, and unlike the other Montours, she did not mingle with the whites, but remained aloof. Though she may have been as her mother is said to have been, "a living polyglot of the tongues of the West," she so thoroughly adopted the ways and feelings of the savages that she seldom met the whites except as an enemy. Her ancestors and other

Indian Bureau Already at Work on Plans To Meet School Needs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has already assigned staff to prepare plans that will provide 5,000 additional school seats for Indian and Eskimo pupils and correct unsafe and obsolete Federal Indian school facilities in line with a directive from President Kennedy.

Swift action was possible, Secretary Udall states, because the Bureau has for some time been formulating long-range plans for expanding and modernizing its nationwide school system for Indian youngsters.

As soon as the plans have been completed a specific request for funds will be submitted to the Congress. It is expected that Indian Bureau planning to meet the needs will be completed in the near future.

"The most urgent needs," the Secretary continues, "are in the Navajo area of New Mexico and Arizona, where we have a shortage of about 3,700 seats, and in Alaska, where we need roughly 1,000. About 300 additional seats are needed in the Choctaw area of Mississippi and in other scattered locations."

descendants of Monsieur Montour, on the other hand, were frequently employed by the whites as interpreters and often taken to Albany and other large cities when treaties were to be made, and councils to be held, with the Indians.

Her sister Catherine, whose husband was Thomas Huston or Hudson, called by the Indians, Telemut, has, like her grandmother, Madame Montour, been by some writers mistaken for Queen Esther. She is supposed to have been the mother of Roland, "Stuttering" John, and Belle Montour, all well-known characters of their time. Of Molly, the other sister, and two brothers, very little is known.

The descendants of Monsieur Montour, female as well as male, bore his name. It was the custom among the Iroquois for the chief's title and power to be transmitted through the female line, together with the name; the wives of the chiefs retained their maiden name even after marriage.

Esther's town of Sheshequin was destroyed in the same year in which the massacre occurred, and she is said to have then moved to Long Point, N. Y., where she died.

The day after the Battle of Wyoming, Queen Esther led her prisoners to a rock near the Susquehanna River, where they made a circle; each time she made a circuit, singing a death song, she sent one of her prisoners to eternity with a tomahawk.

Queen Esther's rock is on Susquehanna Avenue between Seventh and Eighth Streets, Wyoming, Pa., and there is much evidence to prove its authenticity.

The action of crowds of souvenir hunters who visited the rock and hammered away pieces from the stone caused much worry to those interested in preserving it; and in 1895, Wyoming Valley Chapter, D. A. R., of Wilkes-Barre took steps to preserve it.

The rock and the small plot around on which it is located were purchased by the chapter from Amos Hughes, owner of the land. An iron fence has been placed about the lot and the rock covered with an iron grating to protect it. The D. A. R. owns the deed to the property that it maintains. Also, the officials of Wyoming take pride in the rock, and periodically remove the grating to clean out the debris that collects there.

Behind The Scenes In Baltimore County, Maryland, In The 18th Century

By Katharine B. Moore

Susan B. Anthony Chapter, Long Beach, Calif.

HISTORIANS record the political and military significance of events, while yellowed newspapers and excerpts from old diaries bequeath stories behind the news and vignettes of every-day drama.

Thomas Jones, commissioned major in the Baltimore Town Battalion of Militia on May 25, 1776 (at the age of 41), kept a meticulous and succinct journal while involved in the Revolutionary War, maintaining his law practice, and overseeing his agricultural interests. The following entries, made in 1781, are characteristic:

1781—Mar. 14. Two British ships came up to the bay at Poole's Island.
Mar. 16. The ships went down with 5 Prizes.
Mar. 17. Two Privateer schooners came up the Bay to P. Island.
Mar. 18. Privateers took a boat in Gunpowder River.
Mar. 22. Part of my family moved to town. Privateers returned with three prizes.
April 3. Four of my Negroes went off last night to the British.
April 10. My Negroes brot. home from Queens Town gaol.
April 22. Three ships and 2 Briggs in the Bay opposite Patapsco River.
April 23. Mov'd my cattle and sheep.
April 26. Ships & Briggs went down the bay.
April 28. Mov'd my Cattle & Sheep home from J. Baxter.
Oct. 19. *Ld. Cornwallis surrendered.*

Some of the mechanics of home defense during the War of Independence are indicated by the following historical records:

July 18, 1776, Nathaniel Smith writes to Charles Carroll, Barrister:

Major Jones applied to me to know what the militia is to do for cartridges in case of an attack, as the regulars took away the greater part of the cartridges when they left. He would be glad to know whether the council of safety would allow Major Jones or himself to employ careful

hands (on account of the Province) to make a number of cartridges for the small arms.

November 22, 1776, Jonathan Hudson and Thomas Jones write from Baltimore to the council offering to exchange a quantity of good lead for a quantity of Bristol shot, pound for pound. April 11, 1777, Thomas Jones and James Calhoun, Esquires, of Baltimore Town, are requested to view the house of Geo. Lindenberger, occupied as a Laboratory and Guard House at that place, and ascertain the reasonable rent of the same; also certify what damage has been done the same house while in public service.

Major Jones (in civilian life called Judge) was a product of the school of the Rev. Thomas Craddock of St. Thomas' Parish, Baltimore County. He was admitted to the bar in Baltimore County in March, 1757; was made Deputy Commissary of Baltimore in 1772; in April, 1777, was appointed Register of Wills for the county; and in December, 1778, became a Judge of the First Court of Appeals. Later, after the reorganization of the courts, he was on the bench of the Sixth Judicial District, consisting of Baltimore and Harford Counties. A scholar and a patriot, his Journals reveal a deep affection and concern for his fellowmen and loyalty to his Masonic Lodge (No. 1675).

Walnut Grove (Jones Manor)

Now, in the industrial town of Sparrows Point near Baltimore, on a knoll overlooking Jones Creek and the Patapsco River are a few poignant reminders of a center of 18th and 19th century hospitality—Walnut Grove or Jones Manor, built by Judge Thomas Jones in 1786. One not familiar with the history of the area, however, would see them only as a weed-grown driveway, the charred remains of a boat landing, fragments of tall, ragged privet

hedge, and a lonely old walnut tree. Not far away, still standing, is the well-preserved farmhouse of the Todd family, which predated the Jones family in the locality. There, Mrs. Clara Todd Gorsuch, visited by a descendant of Thomas Jones in the summer of 1957, spoke nostalgically of the joyous times shared in Walnut Grove—famous for its unique architecture, according to newspaper accounts as late as 1929.

In the distance are the walls of the world's largest steel plant, with a rated ingot production of 8,200,000 tons. Surrounding and including much of the once-sprawling grounds of Walnut Grove and neighboring estates are company-owned homes and apartments occupied by approximately 800 of the employees of Bethlehem Steel's Sparrows Point plant.

Nearly all of the ore and coal used by this second largest producer of steel are shipped by water through Chesapeake Bay and the Patapsco River, although much of the coal is transshipped across Baltimore harbor by barge. These waterways were teeming with activity long ago, too. Thomas Jones often climbed to the captain's walk that crowned the hipped roof of his mansion, and with a four-foot-long, oddly carved telescope, surveyed the day's maritime movements, later making notes on his blackboard in the hall, or in his journals. One periodical résumé in 1789 read "Sloops 67, brigs and scows 176, seagoing vessels 396 and bay craft 3,944." From his minute details of cargo it is assumed that his attention to water traffic was impelled largely by his own financial interest in boats and shipping. Mr. Jones' home was designed to give its occupants the full esthetic value of the bay also. Between two large chimneys in the house was a railed platform, affording a view to the south of the broadest part of the Patapsco, guarded by North Point

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and Rock Point, of the entrance of Rock and Stony Creeks from the south and Jones (once called Welchman's), North Point, and Bear Creeks from the north. Looming beyond was Kent Island, often draped with smoke trails from passing steamers.

Perhaps from this viewpoint the family watched the launching of the first square-rigged vessel in Baltimore—the *Philip and Charles*, owned by the judge's brother-in-law, Col. Nicholas Rogers. This was built in Jones Creek near a former farm of the Jones family. As late as 1888, near the shore of this farm (then owned by Mrs. Carolyn Snider), some logs projecting from the water marked the dock where the brig was launched. This Nicholas Rogers was the father of Col. Nicholas Rogers III, who married Eleanor Buchanan and was an owner of *Archentorlie* or *Druid Hill* in the northwestern section of Baltimore, since 1860 one of the city's loveliest parks.

Walnut Grove in the War of 1812

In 1812 another war changed the tenor of Thomas Jones' harbor entries, which were cut short that year by his death at the age of 77. In 1814, when the British marched on Baltimore, they landed first near Walnut Grove, and the house was reserved as a hospital, much to the disgust and consternation of a slave known as Old Sam, who concealed himself among the chimneys while the redcoats were in the vicinity. The reversal of events in the Battle of North Point caused the enemy to retreat without bothering about the slaves they had impressed. The home was left unharmed, aside from feather beds having been ripped up and the cases used for oat bags, which were dragged to the ship on sledges. Thomas' eldest son, Philip Jones, III, a Baltimore merchant, was a member of the "Independent Blues" of Baltimore and fought in the battle that saved the family home.

Capt. John Smith Finds the Patapsco

The land upon which now stands a city built by fertile farm land and by steel was first glimpsed by a white man when Capt. John Smith of Jamestown voyaged into the bay in an open boat in 1608. In 1652 Patapsco Neck was surveyed by Lord Baltimore's order. In the early 1700's

(variously stated as 1720 and 1733) Lord Baltimore granted about 150 acres to Philip Jones, Jr., and his brother-in-law John Rattenbury. Upon this grant was built Walnut Grove by Judge Thomas, son of Philip Jones, Jr., in 1786. The latter is remembered because he surveyed and laid out Baltimore Town on January 23, 1730, upon the order of Commissioners William Buckner, William Hammond, Richard Gist, Dr. George Buchanan, and Dr. George Walker. In the words of Brentz Mayer, the artist who commemorated the event by painting a picture of it.

Philip Jones laid aside his ruffled shirt, velvet knee breeches and wig and put on the garb of a huntsman in which to do his surveying.

Building lots in Baltimore Town, first offered for sale on January 25, 1730, when Surveyor Jones' plat was exhibited, were priced at 40 shillings each. If not built on within 18 months the lot was to be forfeited. Perhaps the first houses on Baltimore Street were erected on the corner of Calvert Street by the town clerk's brother, Dr. James Walker, Capt. Richard Gist, and Lloyd Harris, all of whom remained prominent Baltimoreans. In 1732, by an Act of Assembly, Jones Town was created on the east side of the Jones Falls; in 1745 another act consolidated it with Baltimore. Jones Town consisted of 20 lots valued at 150 pounds of tobacco each, and the annual quit-rent to the proprietary was one penny sterling per lot. With the inflation of the Revolutionary War years, the economics changed, as noted by entries in Thomas Jones' journal—such as "paid 1000 Dollars for a pair of breeches," "sold A. Stigar 3 calves for 1500 Dollars."

The majestic companions of the one surviving walnut tree on the former grounds of Walnut Grove could have told many stories of community and family society as well as of civil affairs, for in the later years of Judge Jones' public service court was frequently held under their shade when he was too ill to attend court. An article in the *Baltimore Sun* of June 23, 1929, reveals that this patriarch of the trees had been cut down not long before and, in spite of its infirmities, sold for \$1,000. It was said to be so large that five men clasping hands could barely encircle its trunk.

The one survivor of the grove was planted ceremoniously in 1886, when 160 of the family gathered from far and near to celebrate the centennial of Walnut Grove. This was probably among the last elaborate functions held in a home famed for its gracious hospitality. One item describes a Thanksgiving dinner for more than 100 guests in 1848. At the centennial few descendants bore the surname of Jones, but many had such well-known Maryland names as Gist, Trotton, Todd, Beall, Sollers, Rogers, Carleton, Fenby, Ridgelys, Ruttens, Pearson, and Shellman. By this time many of the Jones men had joined in the cavalcade westward and represented the professions of law, medicine, newspaper editing and publishing, and the clergy in Indiana, Missouri, Texas, Colorado, and California. Before starting to new frontiers George Jones, grandson of Thomas, deeded his home in Westminster to his widowed sister, Katherine Jones Shellman. This fine old Flemish brick dormer window structure (built in 1807) came to be known as the Shellman house. After the death of its last owner, Miss Mary Bostwick Shellman, it was acquired by the Historical Society of Carroll County and is being maintained as its headquarters.

Watchers of the Harbor

Probably the last of the Jones family who consistently watched from the veranda of Walnut Grove as Baltimore harbor grew and as the waters of Jones Creek gradually washed away much of the formal garden with its boxwood borders, were three unmarried children of Thomas—Harry, Sarah, and Ellen. Thomas L. Jones, Jr., a Baltimore architect, and his heirs were the last family owners, it is said. In the years bridging occupancy by the family and demolition of the ancestral home it was used from time to time as a club house and for many years was leased by Abraham Miller of New York for a part-time residence.

Letter from Thomas Jones to His Wife

The tempo of the era of Walnut Grove's glory is well illustrated by a letter written by Judge Jones to his wife, Elizabeth McClure, between 1778 and 1785, when his boat was beset by misfortune. Today, a man

away from home on a business trip, if the victim of an accident, must phone his wife immediately lest she be shocked by the news in a radio or television announcement. Not so with the venerable Judge. But let his own quaint words convey the picture of the times and the man:

*Strawberry Hill, Thursday Night.
My Dearest Love:*

Thanks to an all gracious supereminent Being, whose mercies are as boundless as his Existence is incomprehensible for the Preservation of your unworthy tho' tenderly affectionate husband, and his permission to address you once more on paper, and the probability of the blessing of revisiting of what is nearest and dearest to his heart on this terrestrial planet his most valuable friend and wife, and offspring.

Pause here, thou best of your sex, and be composed; and here would I gladly suspend the relation until I folded you in these arms and pressed you to this bosom; but you will receive the report from some other hand before that joyful period can arrive—turn over and read with composure.

You are prepared. I will proceed.

We weigh'd anchor from the mouth of the creek, and an hour after I took leave of you, and after much labour and uneasiness we reached the opposite shore near the mouth of the river, and came to an anchor just at dark. I procured some milk and excellent pone bread from a hut near the shore, made a very comfortable supper, afterward wrapp'd myself up very snug in my great coat and the foresail of the boat, and lay down very composedly, and about 12 o'clock wak'd from a comfortable doze considering the situation, when I discovered the wind had shifted and blew a fine moderate breeze and as favorable as heart cou'd wish. I then laid my account with being in Annapolis in three hours at farthest—called up the hands and we all agreed to weigh anchor again, and take the advantage the wind had presented us. We immediately stood out and when we had gain'd the bay, and got the boat on her course, down I went under the forepart of the boat, out of the night air, leaving the management in good hands as I thought—four negro fellows, one a skillful pilot belonging to Capt. Pitt,

employed in the business. In a few minutes I began to doze, and continued in that state about an hour, when I was alarm'd with a bustle above. I got up and the first sounds I could listen to were—heave out the wood & stuff, or we must go to the bottom—we can't be sav'd, throw out the wood; and the first view that presented was the boat sinking at the stern—the sea making a breach over and filling her; the above negro pilot informing me at the same instant, that the pump would not work.

I gave up my hope then and was striping to take the last chance when the negro reviv'd me by saying, there was a chance of her grounding, if she could be cleared of the cargo, on a flat ground he supposed we were near. I then with a presence of mind not to be accounted for, went in search of my bags and found them on a chest floating in the fore part of the boat, but perfectly dry. In about 15 minutes after we struck on the flat, in about 6 feet water, the sea running high, but by the dexterous management of the negro, we were secured from its fatal effects, and by day light we had beat into 2 feet water. I then felt myself very sick and prevailed on one of the negroes to wade ashore, and get a boat to take us off which he effected about an hour by sun,—when I found myself in the neighborhood of the Rev. Mr. Hanna (NOTE—rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster Parish), who received me in the most friendly manner, gave me a good breakfast and furnish'd me a horse and guide to Annapolis. I came over this evening to my friend, when I am much better recover'd than I cou'd expect to be.—There is, my best belov'd, but little probability of the court rising this week—we have not enter'd on business as yet—tomorrow we expect to begin but it is doubtful to me whether we shall even commence business this week . . . I prevail'd on myself to give the above detail, that you might not be distressed with the recital from some other quarter—Fairfax may return with my horses Tom and Abingdon, riding Tom, as soon as possible, for I will leave the court as soon as my attendance can possibly be dispensed with. Join your tribute of praise to the omnipotent for the delivery of your

truly affte

Thos. Jones.

Offer my paternal love to yours and mine.

When the expansion of Bethlehem's Sparrows Point steel plant is completed, under normal operating conditions about 31,000 people will be employed there. They will walk over the land on which the 18th and 19th century settlers had their farms and estates. These present-day workers, too, are enacting a behind-the-scenes drama of America, even though in ways differing from those of the gentlemen of yesteryear. While world affairs are in diverse states of upheaval and progress, and even space is on the verge of surrender to scientific ingenuity, these modern good citizens are concerned with the details of their domestic lives and quietly serving their communities, just as Maj. Thomas Jones and his contemporaries carried on through war and peace. They, too, will leave appealing memories of "people" while historians record for us the great events.

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"IT PAID TO ADVERTISE"

A special exhibition of colorful 19th-century advertising posters opened March 15 at The New-York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City.

Selected from the Bella C. Landauer Business Collection at the Society, the posters advertise a diversity of products, including foods, dry goods, tobacco, drugs, and many others. They reveal the tastes and habits of the generation that lived between the Civil War and World War I, besides illustrating the beginnings of modern advertising as we know it today.

Immediately following the Civil War a

great patent-medicine craze swept the country. Large factories flourished, like the Kilmer building in Binghamton, N. Y. ("devoted exclusively to the Swamp-Root business"), and these companies covered barns, trees, rocks, and billboards with exaggerated claims about the effectiveness of their products. A large poster in the exhibit urges one to try "the celebrated Wild Cherry Tonic! For the cure of all nervous disorders, dyspepsia, jaundice, bilious complaints, loss of appetite & general debility."

Newspaper and magazine advertising in the Society's exhibit includes the *New York Times*, which describes itself as "a family paper, free from every objectionable feature," and the *Saturday Evening Post* "Prospectus for 1847" (one of the few pre-Civil War posters in the show) with the following "great inducements" or topic headings: "Morality," "Agriculture," "Literature," "Juvenile Department," and "The Ladies" ("Heaven Bless the Women of our Land! the chief promoters of morality and virtue").

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APRIL

The Revolutionary War and United States Postage Stamps

By Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.¹

Director, Division of Philately, Post Office Department

AMERICANS send and receive an ever-growing volume of mail, totaling over 61 billion pieces a year—or two-thirds of the world total. In doing so, they annually use approximately 24 billion adhesive postage stamps, 2½ billion stamped envelopes, 3 billion postal cards, and 28 million air-letter sheets. This postage involves a cost to users of over \$1 billion annually. These are almost astronomical figures—yet they are the reason tiny bits of paper . . . known as postage stamps . . . have become so much a means of promotion and propaganda.

Internal Revenue, and its parent, the Department of the Treasury, may be in most minds, but the Post Office Department is closest of all Government agencies to the average citizen. It is, therefore, small wonder, that Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield stated:

The postage stamps of a nation are a picture gallery of its glories. They depict in miniature its famous men and women, the great events of its history, its organizations, its natural wonders.

Stamp collecting, consequently, has distinct educational values. No one can pursue this hobby intelligently without developing a greater knowledge of his national heritage.

I have been a stamp collector practically all of my life. Yet, until I was privileged to become a part of the Post Office Department, I did not fully appreciate how much the history of our great Nation means to so many of its people.

My wife, Priscilla Bruns, as some of you know, is active in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and has firm faith in another group, the National Society, Children of the American Revolution. We, in our family, have learned much of those who have made it possible for our children to be members of the National Society, Children of

the American Revolution, and I, as a citizen by adoption, have appreciated those who came before, who struggled—as we all have done since—for the rights of free-born people.

In my position, it has been my privilege to attend certain "first day" ceremonies. One such, and the actual inspiration for this talk, was to represent the Postmaster General in Boston, June 17, 1959, when a 2½-cent regular postage stamp, featuring Bunker Hill, was first placed on sale. A year earlier, on April 18, 1958, I also represented Mr. Summerfield at Boston when a 25-cent regular postage stamp appeared, portraying Paul Revere.

Mrs. Bruns was, in a sense, reared in Cambridge, Mass. I went there to meet her aunts and uncles, and especially her grandmother, before we were married. Therefore, to me personally, Boston (and Cambridge) has long had what we should refer to as "personal" associations.

But long before I met my wife, I went to Lexington and Concord, to Bunker Hill (or Breed's Hill), and to Faneuil Hall, and all of the shrines that are hallowed because of their association with our struggle for independence. I have stood in awe in Independence Hall in Philadelphia; marveled at the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution in the Library of Congress, and later in National Archives.

I have savored the hallowed atmosphere of Mount Vernon, Monticello, Valley Forge, White Plains, Long Island, Trenton, and Yorktown.

This is, perhaps, a lengthy prelude, but through these associations, and love of country, I have been able to evaluate many of those things we so strive to continue and enlarge.

I mentioned my "official" visit to Boston when the 25-cent Paul Revere stamp was first placed on sale. The ceremonies were held in the Old North Church, where Paul Revere's confederate hung the lamp, indicat-

ing "by land." I had a prepared speech, but who could merely read words when in such a shrine? I knew then that here was the physical start of a war that produced our wonderful Nation. I knew then—whether it was Paul Revere who cried the word "The British are coming," or whether it was young Doctor Samuel Prescott—that this was the beginning.

Thus, on our postage stamps, we have honored Paul Revere and Bunker Hill. We, earlier, have had commemorative stamps marking the Battle of Lexington and Concord, which followed the ride of Paul Revere.

The 2-cent value of this three-stamp set pictured the *Birth of Liberty*, from a painting by Henry Sandham, which represents the Battle of Lexington and Concord. The 5-cent value features *The Minute Man* at Concord, and its inspiring wording:

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard around the world.

The third stamp in the set showed Gen. George Washington taking command of the American Army.

Then, in 1926, a 2-cent stamp featuring the Liberty Bell was issued by the Post Office Department marking the 150th anniversary of independence for the United States of America. This bell has a significance of which I was not aware until about a year ago. In 1958-59 the Post Office Department considered a new series of stamps for international air-mail use. The 10-cent value, primarily for mail to Latin America, was an especial problem. It was found, after long search, that our Liberty Bell was the symbol of our Nation to our southern neighbors in South America, and it was, therefore, adopted.

The Post Office Department has postally recognized the Battle of White Plains (1776), the Battle of Brooklyn (1776), the Burgoyne Campaign (1777), the Battle of Bennington (1777), the encampment at Valley Forge (1777-8), the surrender of Fort Sackville to George Rogers Clark (1779), the Sullivan expedition in New York (1779), and the surrender of Cornwallis (1781).

We have recognized postally Mount Vernon, as noted, and the *Bon Homme Richard* and Lexington. We have honored John Paul Jones and

(Continued on page 336)

¹ This talk was delivered before The Historical Committee, District of Columbia State Society Daughters of the American Revolution, on January 4, 1961.

PIONEER COUNTESS

By Marian McIntyre McDonough

THE MOST FAMOUS of the pioneer women who trekked west with the gold seekers of 1858-59 was Countess Katrina Wolf Murat, who preferred to be called just plain "Mrs. Murat." She was the first white women to settle in Auraria, a part of future Denver, as well as to dwell permanently in Colorado Territory. However she is best known for making the first United States Flag to fly over Denver. To make this historic Flag she cut up her good red skirt, a blue dress that matched her eyes, and a white petticoat.

Although she was to be known as the Mother of Colorado and the Betsy Ross of the Territory, Katrina Wolf Murat was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, far from the land of her adoption. Little Katrina Wolf was born August 20, 1824, the younger of two daughters in a family of wealth and importance. Her father's vast vineyards stretched below a spur of the Black Forest. Here Herr Wolf raised a variety of grapes for the wine industries. Katrina was trained in every phase of housekeeping, as befitting any good hausfrau, despite the fact that her home was staffed with servants. Not only was the plump, red-cheeked, fair Katrina taught all the housewifely arts, but her parents saw to it that she had the best education then offered a girl.

Young Henri Murat was said to be a nephew of Joachim Murat, who had been made King of Naples by Napoleon, and therefore was legally a count. Escaping from France to Germany following Napoleon's downfall, the count was often a guest at the Wolf mansion. It was almost inevitable that pretty Katrina, soft-voiced and dignified of carriage, and the well-educated, handsome young count shall fall in love. They were married in 1848 and came to America. Adventure and the desire to recoup the count's fortune lured them to California and eventually to what was to be Colorado.

The Murats were with a large wagon train en route to the Rocky Mountains when one evening Henri sighted a party of Indians galloping toward camp. Katrina was taking her

usual after-dinner nap in their wagon. The count awakened her and quickly hid her under the food supply. He had no sooner done so than the Indians thundered up in a cloud of dust. From afar the braves had seen the plump little beauty and now demanded that Murat turn over the "white squaw".

In telling of this experience in later years, Katrina said "We have to take things so they come!" But she admitted that she had been terrified and kept as still as a mouse for fear the Indians would find her. The count and the rest of the wagon-train men finally bought them off with bacon and flour, of which the Indians were very fond.

The Murat party arrived at what was then called "Montana on the South Platte", November 3, 1858. Henri and two members of the wagon train soon went to the mountains and cut down trees for the Murat cabin, hauling them into camp by oxen.

Katrina's log house beside the Platte River was very different from the luxurious home once hers in Baden-Baden. It was built in a day and, although crude and mud-chinked, afforded shelter from approaching winter. It was, above all, a home!

The *Katrina Murat Cabin*, named for its first owner, stands today in Pioneer Park in Denver on a part of the land once known as Montana City. This first cabin, rebuilt of the original logs carefully preserved through the years, was dedicated January 4, 1959, in Denver at one of the ceremonies celebrating Colorado's Centennial.

However, back in 1859, the count moved their cabin to what is now Tenth Street, east of Larimer Street. Here it was set up in back of the David Smoke house. Not long afterward, the Smoke cabin became the El Dorado Hotel, from which waved Katrina's homemade Flag. David Smoke and Henri Murat were the proprietors.

Denver's first hotel is said to have been 20 by 17 feet, with a dirt floor and walls chinked with river mud. The fireplace and chimney were of stone plastered with mud. There was

a log tower at one side of the building, from which, no doubt, Katrina and her husband watched for Indians or wagon trains. If the count spotted any wagons you may be sure he galloped on horseback to meet them and to persuade the newcomers to take lodging at the El Dorado. Six pine-log beds, a large pine table, and several chairs were said to be the hotel furniture that greeted weary gold seekers. History does not tell us whether or not Katrina had a stove, but she did the cooking and her luscious pies were famous. According to a letter written by Count Murat, she did the miners' laundry, too, for he says, "My frau will make money washing clothes which will perhaps pay her fifty cents a piece."

The New York editor, Horace Greeley, stopped at the El Dorado Hotel on his trip west to write up the Pikes Peak gold rush. He was so disturbed by the noise at the hotel, or the lack of privacy, that Katrina asked him to stay at her cabin. He seems to have been disturbed also by the dollar that Count Murat charged him for a shave!

Katrina Murat made three trips across the plains during the early years and traveled over 10,000 miles on horseback. She was an expert shot but used her gun only to procure food. "No situation ever arises that cannot be solved by other means than a gun," she often said.

Although quick tempered, Katrina was a loyal friend. She had the spirit of goodfellowship toward all and a keen sense of fair play. For this reason she never had any trouble with the Indians. They trusted her. In exchange for supplies and her home-cooked foods, the Indians always paid her well in gold dust.

When she was 63 years old and had lost her husband, Katrina Murat moved to the little mountain town of Palmer Lake, Colo. Here she had built and lived in a small gabled frame cottage, still standing below the Rampart Range. Her life in the gold camps was behind her now, her beloved Henri was dead, and the fortune they acquired together was gone.

Life had taken her far from her home in Germany where she had spent a carefree girlhood; but her spirit of generosity, independence, and fortitude in the face of any

(Continued on page 360)

A D.A.R. Crossnore Graduate Arranges Naval Academy Tour for District of Columbia Daughters

By Lou (Mrs. Walter S.) DeLany

D.C. State Chairman, National Defense Committee

When the District of Columbia State Chairman for National Defense wrote the Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy last summer to arrange a tour of that service school for the District Daughters, Commander W. M. A. Greene, U.S.N., Special Assistant and Aide to the Superintendent, replied that it would give him much pleasure to be personally responsible for planning the arrangements. On October 19, 1960, 80 D.C. D.A.R. members journeyed to Annapolis for a wonderful day to see, at first hand, how the Midshipmen are trained to become naval officers in our Nation's first line of "National Defense".

Upon their arrival at the Academy, the Daughters were met by two young Navy lieutenants, who escorted them to classrooms to watch the "Middies" at work; to Bancroft Hall to see how they were housed and fed in the large "mess hall"; to Dahlgren Hall to view the State flags, a gift of the National Society to the Academy; then to the Chapel. (All Midshipmen are required to attend some church service on Sunday.) A beautiful buffet luncheon was arranged for the ladies at the Officers' Club. Later, in a section especially reserved for them next to the Superintendent's official party, they watched the 3800 Midshipmen in a dress parade. The highlight of their day was meeting Commander Greene after the parade, for the Chairman had told them before leaving Washington why Commander Greene was so interested in our Society. This is his story.

At the time of his father's death in 1930, his mother, a 30-year-old widow, was left with three small children. On July 28, 1931, Naomi Greene became a housemother at Crossnore School. She was assigned to the Small Boys' Dormitory and was privileged to keep her baby, 3-year-old Carl, with her. Her other two children, Billy, age 11, and Mae Willis, age 7, were placed in the Mid-

dle Sized Boys' and the Little Girls' Dormitories, respectively.

"Billy" Greene remained at Crossnore School until his graduation at the age of 19. Regarding those eight years, in which he was sponsored by the Wisconsin Daughters, he wrote:

Not only did the wonderful ladies of Wisconsin contribute toward my tuition, but they also provided clothing and remembered me in many other gracious ways. I might add that my mother's salary at Crossnore was by no means enough to finance three children.

After graduation at Crossnore in May, 1939, "Billy" Greene attended



Commander William M. A. Greene, United States Navy.

Brevard Junior College during 1939-40; for his great talent of leadership he was made president of Student Government there. In September, 1940, he transferred to East Carolina College at Greenville, N. C., where he received a bachelor of science degree in June, 1943. In his senior year he was President of the Men's Student Government and a member of *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities*. He was also actively interested in football, basketball, the band, glee club, and dramatics. In fact, it was through dramatics that he met his wife, Virginia Cooke, of Greenville, both of whom had op-

posite parts in a play entitled *Ladies in Retirement*. Today, after 17 years of happy marriage, they are the proud parents of two fine children.

While "Billy" Greene was at Crossnore, many friends urged him to study law. Dr. Mary Martin Sloop, head of the school, was especially anxious to have him enter this profession. When he saw the movie, *Shipmates Forever*, which he liked so much that he sat through three performances, he became intensely interested in the Navy. When Pearl Harbor was attacked, he immediately entered the Naval Reserve. However, the Navy permitted him to finish his college course before calling him to active duty in September, 1943. At the end of World War II, he decided that he would like to make a career of the Navy if he could get a permanent commission. For his abilities shown as an officer on active duty in time of war, he was one of the fortunate Naval Reserve officers selected for such a commission.

Commander Greene has had varied assignments. During the greater part of World War II he was on amphibious duty in the Pacific Theatre. Subsequently, he had the honor of commanding the U.S.S. *Tabberer*, a destroyer escort. In 1950, he attended a Navy postgraduate school; during 1952-54 he served as an instructor at the Academy; he also was head coach of the Navy's lightweight football team, the undefeated Eastern Intercollegiate champions during both of these seasons. In 1959 he attended the U. S. Naval War College. Now he's serving as Special Assistant and Aide to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, with additional duties as Secretary-Treasurer of the United States Naval Institute, located in the Naval Academy Museum Building. He is also editor of the Naval Institute Proceedings, the Naval Officers' professional magazine. The Naval Academy has be-

(Continued on page 358)

From the Desk of the National Parliamentarian

By Herberta Ann Leonardy
Registered Parliamentarian

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: Is it required that a State Conference have a Second Vice Regent?

ANSWER: No. A State Conference shall elect a State Regent and State Vice Regent, but other officers are permissive. The state bylaws *may* provide for a Second Vice Regent and such other officers as seem necessary and expedient. Conferences with a Second Vice Regent should insert "First" before "Vice Regent".

QUESTION: May a chapter provide in its bylaws for a Second Vice Regent?

ANSWER: Yes, a chapter may provide for a Second Vice Regent in its bylaws. In the suggested form for model bylaws the office of Second Vice Regent is not included. This model form was for the average small chapter, but there is no prohibition for even small chapters having a Second Vice Regent. However, if your chapter does have a Second Vice Regent, the word "First" should be inserted before "Vice Regent".

QUESTION: Do you favor a Nominating Committee on the state and chapter levels?

ANSWER: Yes, I do, provided the committee is *elected*. In providing for a Nominating Committee on the state level, the committee should not be too large, but representative of the leadership and geographical areas of the state. A member serving on the committee from each chapter would make an unwieldy committee. The bylaws providing for the Nominating Committee should answer the following questions: Who shall compose the committee? When shall the committee be elected? What are the duties of the committee? To whom shall the committee submit its report for distribution to the membership? Shall the report be sent out with the call to conference?

We agree with General Robert that *one good candidate is enough for an office.* (P.L. p. 213—Usually the Nominating Committee reports a ticket with only one nominee for each office, but sometimes the bylaws require them to report two nominees for each office. It is doubtful if any good is accomplished by this.) Nominations, since you follow R.O.R., will be in order from the floor after the report of the Nominating Committee.

The Nominating Committee on the chapter level usually makes its report directly to the chapter. If the chapter is small the Nominating Committee may be elected as late as one month preceding the annual meeting; in large chapters the Nominating Committee may be elected two months before the annual meeting, providing for the report to be given at the meeting immediately preceding the annual meeting. We feel that if this were done by small chapters it would be the better way.

QUESTION: Is it a requirement that the delegates and alternates to the State Conference shall be the same as the delegates and alternates to Continental Congress?

ANSWER: No. A chapter should select a full quota of delegates and alternates to the State Conference and a full quota of delegates and alternates to Continental Congress. One member may wish to represent the chapter at the State Conference; another may wish to represent the chapter at Continental Congress. A state may increase its representation to the State Conference in a *direct ratio*. For example, the state bylaws may provide: "The number of delegates and alternates (to the state conference) shall be three times the number allowed by the National Society at Continental Congress." To arrive at the representation, since the ratio is direct, you would multiply the number of votes the chapter has in Continental Congress by three. The ratio may vary.

The credential blanks for Continental Congress should not be used on the state level. Each state should provide its own credential form patterned on the credential blank used for Continental Congress.

QUESTION: Who may serve as a delegate or alternate from a chapter at Continental Congress?

ANSWER: A delegate or alternate must have been a member of her chapter for one continuous year preceding the Continental Congress; her dues must be credited on the books of the Treasurer General by February 1st; and, except for the Regent and First Vice Regent, shall have been elected a delegate or alternate *on or before March 1st*. For exceptions see the bylaws of the National Society, Article XIII, Sec. 11, (1), (2), (3).

QUESTION: How long may a member serve as Chapter Regent?

ANSWER: A member shall not serve for more than six consecutive years as Chapter Regent. This does not apply to Regents of overseas chapters. See National Society bylaws, Article XIII, Sec. 7.

QUESTION: Who may represent a newly organized chapter?

ANSWER: If a chapter is confirmed by the National Board of Management after the first day of February it is allowed representation by the Regent only, or if she is absent, by the First Vice Regent.

QUESTION: In a state, who shall see that the rulings of the National Society are followed?

ANSWER: The State Regent and the State Board of Management are responsible for compliance with the rulings of the National Society.

QUESTION: When may the vote on a motion be reconsidered?

ANSWER: The motion to reconsider a vote may be made on the day on which the vote to be reconsidered was taken or the next succeeding business day, legal holidays and recesses not being counted as a day. (R.O.R. p. 156, lines 9-13) In a chapter meeting, since you do not usually meet again until a month hence, a vote taken that day could not be reconsidered at the next meeting of the chapter. The "next succeeding business day" usually comes only in conventions or at our Continental Congress or at a State Conference. The time element must be carefully observed. There is a special qualification necessary for making this motion—the person making the motion to reconsider a vote *MUST* be one who voted on the prevailing side. The prevailing side may be the "Ayes" or it may be the "Noes". It is the vote that disposed of the motion whether it carried or lost. Any member may second the motion to reconsider.

The motion to reconsider is purely an American motion. Cushing says, in Cushing's Manual, 1947 Edition, Page 137, "It has now come to be a common practice in all our deliberative assemblies and may consequently be considered as a principle of the common parliamentary law of this country to reconsider a vote already passed, whether affirmatively or negatively."

QUESTION: How are the duties of the National Committees fixed?

ANSWER: The duties of National Committees are fixed by the bylaws, Continental Congress or the National Board of Management.

QUESTION: Who may endorse the application of a member at large?

ANSWER: The national bylaws are very specific on this point. The application of a person for membership at large shall be endorsed by two members in good standing and these two members endorsing the application *MUST KNOW THE APPLICANT PERSONALLY* and not only know the person, but know the person *WELL*. This is a most important requirement. The two members endorsing the application must also be residents of the state in which the applicant wishes to become a member. This application *MUST BE COUNTERSIGNED BY THE STATE REGENT* who must ascertain that the requirements of the National Society's bylaws are carried out as above stated. (Bylaws, National Society, Article IV, Section 1 (b).)

QUESTION: Does an applicant have to be acceptable to the Society even though the applicant fulfills all other requirements?

ANSWER: Yes, the last line in Article III, Section 1: "Provided the applicant is personally acceptable to the Society."

QUESTION: Who is the chief executive officer of a State Society?

ANSWER: The State Regent is the chief executive officer of a State Society. The State Regent is the highest ranking officer in the State Society in her own state. Members should rise when the State Regent is presented.

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★ NATIONAL DEFENSE ★

By Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH— PART II

[In the March issue of the D.A.R. Magazine, the role of teaching about the United Nations in Government departments, elementary and secondary schools and colleges and of teacher training centers was discussed. In the following article, the work of nongovernmental organizations will be reviewed in detail, including such organizations as the National Education Association, youth organizations, the American Association for the United Nations, the World Affairs Center, etc.]

Role of National Education Association

As to the role of the N.E.A., we find that organization has published numerous pamphlets, charts and other publications on the United Nations, such as *The United Nations—Its Structure, Its Activities, Your Visit to the UN, A Selected and Annotated Bibliography of Resource Materials for Teaching About the U.N.* In its regular publications, the N.E.A. often includes material on the United Nations also.

The N.E.A. Committee on International Relations also recently completed a study dealing with teaching about the United Nations. Our readers will be interested to learn that 2000 teachers contributed ideas and material for this study, and 700 were actively engaged in gathering sample materials which a conference of 300 teachers helped to evaluate. Four volumes in all were prepared by this N.E.A. Committee. Volume 1 is a substantive and theoretical study of international organization and volumes 2, 3, and 4 deal with elementary, junior high school, and senior high school practices in teaching about the United Nations, and offer a variety of classroom-tested practices for each age and grade level grouping.

Public School Libraries

Public school libraries in 10 school systems of the United States were surveyed in regard to selection and use of United Nations materials. The report indicated that all school

libraries in the systems surveyed included books on the United Nations. With the cooperation of teachers and librarians, the selection of the materials occurred at regular intervals in the school systems. The most extensive source of materials is general publishers. The libraries suggested that more colorful and illustrative books about the United Nations, written to appeal to elementary children, were needed, as well as more reference books on the elementary level. Have you examined the textbooks in your school libraries and compared them with the National Defense Committee N.S.D.A.R. textbook list? If not, do so tomorrow!

Many Organizations Support United Nations

In regard to "Out-of-School Educational Activities" related to the United Nations, we find that the great bulk of nonschool effort in teaching about the United Nations is made by organizations. A large majority is said to be "voluntary, nongovernmental organizations, formed and forwarded by public spirited citizens who wish to see the United Nations a permanent and powerful part of the thinking and planning of all citizens." Three national youth organizations, sponsored by United States Government agencies, carry on extensive activities relating to the United Nations. They include the *Future Homemakers of America* (F.H.A.), which has included UNESCO projects as part of its program and donated between 1956-59 \$22,000 to that organization:

The work gives members of the F.H.A. a sense of direct participation in and partial responsibility for one facet of the UNESCO program. The donations provided equipment ranging from sewing machines for a fundamental education project to radios for a cooperative society.

A second organization, the *Future Farmers of America*, carries on "various projects that deal with world understanding and helping other countries to improve their agricultural programs."

The national organization of *4-H Clubs*, a third youth group, sponsors tours to the United Nations Headquarters, urges promotion of United

Nations Day, display of the United Nations banner, etc.

If the young people belonging to these organizations could be as thoroughly indoctrinated with the love of freedom and of our Constitutional government as they are now being brainwashed with one world propaganda, they would not need to worry about new or old frontiers but would restore this Nation to the vigor and ideals that in the past two centuries made it the greatest and most powerful country in the world.

Nongovernmental Organizations

In regard to nongovernmental organizations at the national level that disseminate information about the United Nations, the most active is the *American Association for the United Nations* (AAUN) which has sponsored annual high school contests on the United Nations. It gave out 28,000 informative booklets in 1958-59 and also essay-type examinations. About 40,000 students in nearly 3000 schools competed for local, State, and National prizes. The first prize was \$500 or a trip to Europe; the second, \$200 or a trip to Mexico. How successful are our patriotic societies in securing the cooperation of our schools in contests on patriotic subjects? Are not many rebuffed by being told that such a contest cannot be fitted into the school curriculum? Are contests requiring essays about the United Nations so much more popular than those requiring papers about our native land because many teachers have succumbed to one world thinking?

American Association for the United Nations

Other organizations include the *Collegiate Council for the United Nations*, a college affiliate of the American Association for the United Nations designed to secure information for campus projects and help students toward a career in the international field. There are now 300 dues-paying affiliated clubs. The United States Committee for the United Nations informs the public about the United Nations and provides other organizations with information and materials. It is composed of 125 national organizations whose objectives are to disseminate facts about the United Nations and promote the observance of United Nations Day in the United States. The

National Advertising Council cooperates with this Committee, whose chairman is appointed by the President of the United States.

World Affairs Center and Other Groups

Still another organization emphasizing the United Nations is the World Affairs Center for the United States in New York, providing briefing sessions for community leaders, teachers, etc., and serving as an information clearing house for interested persons. More than 2100 persons—mostly leaders in various phases of community life—learned about the United Nations through this organization between October 1958 and August 1959.

The Speakers Services for the United Nations and the American Foundation for Continuing Education also disseminate news about the United Nations and World Affairs; the American Labor Education Services publishes a newsletter designed to keep workers informed of United Nations' activities of importance. Then there is the organization called *The U.S. Broadcasters Committee on World Affairs* which produced a series of 26 programs, *Date Line: U.N.*, carried by 52 commercial channels in 1958-59, reaching an estimated 537,000 persons weekly.

In addition to the above organizations, fraternal organizations, service and other clubs, such as the Youth Committee of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, the International Association of Rebekah Assemblies, and the Rotary Club, all are interested in understanding and teaching about the United Nations. The local Rotary Clubs frequently sponsor model United Nations General Assembly meetings. One should also mention the American Association of University Women and the League of Women Voters, the Women's Division of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the United Church Women, and the Association of International Relations Clubs. Last but by no means least, the Foreign Policy Association regularly includes discussion of aspects of the United Nations in its *Great Discussions* program and in its Headline Series of public information booklets on world affairs.

The World Affairs Councils and Foreign Policy Associations have branches operating locally throughout the country providing "a vital grass-roots link with the United Nations."

The world affairs councils and centers extend their influence over entire cities or even States. Similarly, local branches of the AAUN often serve to invigorate public interest in the United Nations, and then feed the appetites they have managed to stimulate.

The main thing to bear in mind is that such organizations are widespread in the United States, carrying on a variety of activities aimed at teaching the adult and youth populations about the United Nations.

Publications "Intercom"

The above-mentioned organizations play the most important role in teaching about the United Nations as far as extracurricular and out-of-school activities are concerned. Their publications form the most consistent source of domestic material on the United Nations. One of these, the magazine *Intercom*, published by the United States World Affairs Center, keeps

interested parties informed of activities in the area of international understanding, world affairs, and the United Nations. . . . Considering the free and decentralized nature of the education systems of the United States, this publication seems destined to be one of the more significant recent developments in this country for teaching about the U.N. and world understanding.

One notes again the comment made on "the free and decentralized nature of the education systems of the United States." It should serve as a warning to those who have not yet written their representatives in Congress opposing Federal aid to education.

In spite of our free system, the writers of this pamphlet say that

with individual teachers working along lines indicated by the N.E.A., draft volumes on *Teaching About the United Nations*, with many local and regional organizations active in the field, and with publications and nation-wide organizations to provide some necessary elements of coordination, the work of creating an informed and interested public moves forward, slowly perhaps and unevenly, but forward nonetheless.

Libraries Aid United Nations Promotion

Illustrative of this progress are the resources and services of the public libraries relating to other countries and the United Nations, reflecting the growing attention to international affairs throughout the United States.

In addition to books on the United Nations, many libraries furnish audio-visual aids and exhibits as well as lectures and discussion programs.

Through a diversity of programs and resources, the public libraries of this country are contributing to and strengthening the community's total educational effort toward mutual understanding among the nations of the world.

The purpose of this article in describing the various organizations that promote the United Nations is to show the method by which they seek to control the thinking of our teachers and elementary and secondary students as well as that of all our adult citizens in regard to world government under the United Nations. One appreciates doubly the great wisdom of our Founding Fathers in providing for the separation of powers between our Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of the Government and of the political organization of the Nation into city, county and State governments.

Danger of Conformity

You will realize more poignantly than ever before the dangers entailed by acceptance of metropolitan government and of the plan to break down the boundaries between city and county, State and State. You will furthermore understand the zeal of the left-wingers to promote reform of all State Constitutions to conform with a single model constitution. You will view with alarm the plan of some to foist upon our States a model "Mental Health Law," under which our Constitutional guarantees of trial by jury and other personal safeguards would be removed. The "patient" could be carried off by a health officer or policeman, etc., on the charge of anyone that he is in danger of doing harm to himself or another. The protection of two doctors' signatures now required in many States would be lacking, and he might be held for several days without a chance to communicate with relatives or friends. You begin to understand why plaintive remarks are made about the lack of a central authority to impose on our teachers and pupils a particular textbook on the United Nations. Conformity can be so much more easily achieved that way!

"Provincial Chauvinism Holds Us Back"

A political commissar of the Soviet Union said that the United States was

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his country's biggest problem, since it had no central government, whereas the communists had managed to influence the central parliaments of other countries to enact socialist programs. In this way their governmental systems came into closer harmony with the Soviet system, a necessary preparatory step toward achieving a universal Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. He pointed out that our individual States have too much power and could not be controlled by the communists without control of the State governments. He concluded that, before a socialist movement could advance in the United States,

Americans must be educated away from the archaic notion of sovereignty for the individual states. Americans are ready for the socialist revolution, but provincial chauvinism holds them back.

Dan Smoot, writing in his weekly magazine *The Dan Smoot Report*, commented on the virtue of our original Federal system and said that it constituted an almost insurmountable obstacle to alien subversive movements, such as the international communist conspiracy. The first step that had to be taken before there was any possibility of communizing or socializing America was the breaking down of our original Federal system—the elimination of States' rights.

As long as political power was distributed among 50 sovereign and competing States there was no one great center of power for a revolutionary cabal to seize control of.

Finally, did you know the tremendous part that your own Department of Education is taking in the attempt to supplant the emphasis on our national and domestic issues with world-mindedness and internationalism? And that you are paying for this? Are you a member of a PTA? If so, had you ever wondered about the N.E.A. and its role in promoting the United Nations, or if you are a member of the American Association of University Women, the League of Women Voters, or Rotary that your dues were being used in part to promote world government? Do you want your children to raise money for UNICEF or for UNESCO, an agency whose Secondary Department has been under the direction of a communist? Many of us join these organizations merely to attend an occasional meeting and leave the direction of policy to others. It is so much easier! And yet all that is

needed for the triumph of evil is for good men and women to do nothing!

Soon the Daughters of the American Revolution will gather once more in Constitution Hall to make an accounting of their stewardship the past year and to gain strength and knowledge from the programs provided for their enlightenment. They will recall on Monday, April 17, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and the sacrifices of our Founding Fathers whose trust in a Divine Providence made the establishment of Constitutional Government a reality. They will celebrate the conclusion of the Congress with a festive banquet on April 21 and return again to their homes to renew their battle to preserve the freedoms so dearly won by their ancestors. They will doubtless meet in the course of their travels dissenters who disagree with the policies and ideals of the National Society. Let them pose to these persons the following questions:

Do you believe that UNESCO should flood our schools with material that downgrades love of country and fosters one-world thinking—a one world dominated as to approximately one-half by the communists and much of the other half by socialist-minded leaders?

Are you familiar with the World Health Organization (WHO) and some of the guiding thought in certain mental health programs in this country?

Do you believe in building up strong socialist governments among the new nations of the world rather than emphasizing the desirability of free enterprise in those countries and the freedoms that make it possible for human beings to live in dignity and as individuals?

Do you believe in an international police force, such as is at present operating in the Congo, which could be used to enforce the will of the United Nations wherever the members wished it sent?

Do you sincerely believe that GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) accomplishes the purpose we were told that it would in regard to beneficial trade between our country and the other countries of the world?

Have you investigated UNICEF? Are you familiar with the fact that funds given to UNICEF are handed over to the governments of other nations and not given to the people

directly for their benefit? Do you realize that much of the money given to UNICEF goes to communist- and socialist-dominated countries? Are you familiar with the UNICEF Christmas cards, some of which have been prepared by artists known to belong to communist front organizations, and very few of which have anything to do with the spiritual aspect of Christmas?

Do you believe that this country should be subjected to the hazards of communist espionage entailed in having hundreds of communists and communist sympathizers employed at the United Nations? Have you ever wondered why Khrushchev said what he did about removing the United Nations from the United States? It is the opinion of many that he spoke with the hope that support would be given the United Nations by those who had withheld it in the past, since this organization is his main hope of subverting this country.

Do you honestly believe that better understanding has been brought about among the peoples of the world? Do you realize that since the United Nations was founded the communists have swallowed up nearly one-half the population of the earth and are now encroaching upon our own shores? Certainly civilization is at stake, but it will never be saved by the socialism or socialist ideology so prevalent in the United Nations.

Do you know anything about cultural exchange? Do you realize how the communists are using this medium? If not, I urge use of the Study Course on Communism offered by your National Defense Committee. If you do, you will learn how to combat the socialist and communist propaganda now flooding this country through communist fronts and other media.

True, we should assume the leadership of the Western world. The United States, the greatest nation on earth, should have a rebirth of the faith that made our country great—an abiding faith in the Fatherhood of God, in the dignity and worth of the individual and the blessings of freedom so dearly won, beginning with the Magna Carta at Runnymede and sealed in blood at Bunker Hill and Valley Forge.

Have you ever investigated the background of those who promote the many peace groups? To perpetuate peace is a noble objective, but what

kind of peace would you perpetuate if you listened to their programs—the peace of the grave, the peace of Hungary, of Tibet, of Poland, of Czechoslovakia! Peace to the communists means war and subjugation. What kind of peace?

Can you seriously say that this country would not lose its sovereignty as a member of a world organization of some 101 States to which we have surrendered the control over the way our money is spent and whose bills we pay to the amount of 32.51 per cent or more, yet have only a single vote?

Do you believe in an International Court of Justice to which this country should submit all of its disputes? Although the United Nations Charter states that the United Nations will not interfere in the domestic matters of any nation, let us remember that the State Department has said there is no distinction between foreign and domestic matters. The International Court of Justice permits no appeal from its decisions. Its jurisdiction is unlimited. Its judges may come from such uncivilized countries as the Congo, as well as from communist- and socialist-dominated nations. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the United States would be represented on this court. Are you then willing to submit the fate of this Nation to such a court?

Do you believe in the Genocide Convention? Although this convention has not been formally ratified by the Senate of the United States, it has been stated in some quarters that any matter that has become the subject of a convention or resolution of the United Nations is binding on the members of that organization. Would you like to be tried in a foreign country and sentenced in a foreign land because someone accused you of doing mental harm to some ethnic group?

Do you want foreign troops stationed on American soil or your boys sent to China, Africa, etc., in an international police force? Do you believe that this country should surrender its right to defend itself or to control its armed forces?

Have you considered what is happening to our gold supply because of the extensive foreign aid program of this country, largely extended through the medium of the United Nations? Who will provide a Marshall Plan for the United States when our Gov-

ernment is bankrupt—the United Nations which we now largely support? Have we a right to mortgage the God-given treasures of America, provided in such bounty for our people, in order to provide the means to promote socialism elsewhere? Have we, also, the right to hand down to our children a bankrupt nation, denuded of the very resources which have made America the mightiest Christian nation on earth?

The greatest good that our country can do the free nations of the world is to be and remain strong, spiritually, militarily, and materially. Here, upon this soil, because of freedom from regulation, our ancestors carved out of the very wilderness itself without foreign aid a great empire built upon the principles of freedom, equality, and justice. Our Government was proclaimed to be a government of the people, by the people and for the people, whose just powers were derived from the consent of the governed. This freedom, so dearly bought, was not won in a day, but the lessons learned in its winning should be instilled in those who would claim the right to nationhood. Freedom cannot be bought; it must be earned!

We say that it is our duty to our country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its Flag, and to defend it against all enemies. This is the American's Creed, to which every Daughter subscribes. Do you say that we can do all this and belong to the United Nations also? There is a saying in the Bible, "Ye cannot serve two masters." Did you realize that American and other employees of the United Nations must swear allegiance to that organization? How then can they be loyal to our Government?

Some say that the position of the D.A.R. National Defense Committee is isolationist. Have you ever considered that true isolationists are those persons who, by their ill-considered plans, have alienated from this country the best friends it had? What has happened to Syngman Rhee and other leaders of countries friendly to the United States, who are now either refugees from their countries or are now frowned upon by the liberal element in this country? Look about you today. Has our foreign aid, so generously given to the point of almost bankruptcy, won this country any friends? What about the neutral

nations—is our influence waxing or waning with them in the United Nations? What has happened to our former friends in South America? In the hour of crisis, in spite of our largess and desire to be all things to all people, America will stand alone as she very nearly does now and will do unless she returns to her faith in the principles of government that made her great.

Yes, it is easy to believe in world government. The human heart yearns for peace and surcease from the troubles that beset us. How wonderful it would be to wake up one morning and be told that war and subversion would be no more! That one could travel freely from one end of the world to the other. That the imprisoned nations of the earth were again free. That our children could plan their lives and all people everywhere fulfill their yearned-for aspirations. This promise was as nearly fulfilled as anywhere in the world in these United States, because our people knew the secret of freedom—a system of checks and balances, knowing well that government is best that governs least. The character of a world government, represented today in essence by the United Nations, is reactionary—a return to absolutism and totalitarianism so abhorred by those who for generations have fled from the tyrannical governments of the Old World. There is nothing to check the absolute power of world government, its decrees, its judgments; its legislative acts are final. Nations such as Soviet Russia do not abide by United Nations decrees, except when it suits them, but nations who live by moral standards seek to abide by its regulations. Thus, we have noted that the United States picked up the tabs for the international police force and is contributing large sums for the Congo.

These considerations are among those that moved the Continental Congress in 1958 to adopt, by an overwhelming vote, the resolution that the United States should withdraw from the United Nations and the United Nations from the soil of the United States. In pursuance of the duty of the National Defense Committee to carry out the Resolutions of the National Society, this Committee prepared the pamphlet, "UNITED NATIONS UNMASKED," after a careful examination of documented

(Continued on page 340)

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Acalanes (Lafayette, Calif.) At a ceremony in the fall of 1960, the citizens of Lafayette, Calif., dedicated their Plaza, which they had renovated and landscaped. The whole town, the oldest in Contra Costa County, is being beautified.

Acalanes Chapter, organized in Lafayette in January 1950, has always been interested in community projects—so as its share the chapter voted to give to the Plaza "in perpetuity," a beautiful 50-star Flag.

The dedication ceremony really centered around the Flag. The Acalanes High School Band, resplendent in new blue, white, and gold uniforms, marched down



(L. to r.) Jack Hageman, President of the Lafayette (Calif.) Chamber of Commerce and Director of Lafayette Design Project; Mrs. James R. Box, Acalanes Chapter regent; Mrs. Harvey B. Lyon, organizing regent, Acalanes Chapter, and State Chaplain of California; Mrs. Clarence G. Smith, chapter registrar and chapter chairman of the Lafayette Design Project.

the main street to the Plaza. After playing one selection, they played the *National Anthem* as the Flag was raised by Jack Hageman, Director of the Lafayette Design Project and Custodian of the Flag.

Mrs. James R. Box, Acalanes Chapter regent, then presented the Flag to the community, and Mrs. Harvey B. Lyon, organizing regent of the chapter and present Chaplain of the California State Society, gave a beautiful dedicatory prayer for our Flag and Country. The flagpole seemed rather short for our large Flag, so our chapter's next project may well be to find a way to get a pole of a suitable size.

There are so many interesting historic landmarks around Lafayette, including the site of the first post office in the county and perhaps in the State, that our chapter could spend many years exploring and marking these sites.

The chapter had a display in Lafayette during Constitution Week. It also distributed cards to the merchants, urging all to fly the Flag during that week. Our chapter has a membership of 49, and many prospective members make its future growth certain.—*Thesta C. Smith*

Judea (Washington, Conn.) marked American History Month by holding its February meeting at Bryan Memorial Hall, Washington Depot, on Lincoln's

Birthday. Following a brief business meeting Brownie Scout Troop No. 74 of Washington, which is sponsored by Judea Chapter, celebrated the occasion by putting on a playlet entitled, *Silver Bells and Cockle Shells*. The production was artfully costumed in spring colors and showed a bright imagination in its staging and presentation. Mrs. Allison Curtis, regent, introduced the program.

American History Month, Mrs. Curtis announced, was established by a resolution of Congress on January 6, 1961. The month of February was chosen because it includes the birthdays of four famous Americans: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Edison, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, representing some of the greatest achievements by Americans in statecraft, industry, and the arts.

During the business meeting that preceded the Brownie program, delegates and alternates were elected to attend the State D.A.R. Conference in March. Mrs. Frederick W. Marzahl of Woodbury was elected to represent Judea Chapter at the Continental Congress in Washington, D.C., in April.

Before the close of the meeting, Miss Judy Jack, a senior at Washington High School, was announced as the winner of the Judea Chapter's Good Citizens Award for 1961. The regent appointed Miss Estella West to accompany Miss Jack to Hartford on February 21 for the State D.A.R. Annual Good Citizens Award Pilgrimage. The outing will include a tour of the State Capitol and the State Library and a 1 o'clock luncheon at *The Hedges* in New Britain.

Before the Brownie presentation of its playlet, Troop 74 presented the Flags for the Pledge of Allegiance and the singing of *America*.

The following Brownies composed the cast:

Deborah Lauriat as Mistress Mary, Jeanne MacDonnell as the fairy. The gardeners were Kathy Bruins, Dana Cook, Connie Chatfield, and Elaine Gustafson. Ann Ford and Jean Luccina played the axmen. The pretty maids, flowers, silver bells, and cockle shells were played by: Kathy Mahoney, Susan McMasters, Betsy Drivdahl, Diana Gibson, Diana Kuppers, Mary Ann Smith, Ginga Edmonds, Kathy Killian, Cindy Lee, Sharon Wyant, Margaret Zumph, Kathy Collum, Kathy Shanks, Linda Johnson, and Barbara Lindh.

Refreshments were served by Mrs. Ruth Hollister and Mrs. Mary Williams.—*Mrs. Edward S. Aarons*.

Maj. Robert Lide (Hartsville, S.C.). An interesting and impressive ceremony was held Saturday, September 24, 1960, when Maj. Robert Lide Chapter sponsored dedication of a marker honoring the late Maj. Robert Lide, noted veteran of the Revolutionary era, from whom the chapter derives its name.

The chapter historian, Mrs. Marion M. Byrd, presided at the ceremonies, which opened with a *Call to Order* by the Hartsville School Band. The invocation was pro-

nounced by Dr. Davis M. Sanders, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Hartsville.

Members of the Girl Scouts and the Boy Scouts led in the salutes to the United States Flag and the singing of *The Star Spangled Banner*, after which the honor guests were introduced.

The chapter regent, Mrs. Franklin B. Hines, presented the speaker, Mrs. Robert R. Coker, whose subject was, *Why This Dedication*.

The new historical marker denoting the grave of Major Robert Lide bears the following inscription:

Major Robert Lide
Born—May 19, 1734
Died—March 12, 1802
Who served in the Militia
of South Carolina
Under General Francis Marion
during the Revolutionary War
and was many years deacon
of Cashway Baptist Church
is buried in Lowders Hill Cemetery
.2 mile East

Erected by Major Robert Lide Chapter, D.A.R.
and the County of Darlington
1960

The marker was unveiled by two direct descendants of Major Robert Lide, Joseph Lawton Wiggins, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs.



(L. to r.) Dr. Davis M. Sanders, Mrs. Robert R. Coker, Mary Emma Stevens, Kay Dunlap, Mary Coker, Mrs. G. A. Kalber, Joseph Lawton Wiggins, Jr., Edgar Dargan Lide, III, Mrs. Franklin B. Hines, Wilkins Byrd, Mrs. M. M. Byrd, and Mrs. J. P. Evans.

Joseph L. Wiggins, and Edgar Dargan Lide, III, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar D. Lide, Jr., of Hartsville, S.C.

Following the singing in unison of *God of Our Fathers*, Dr. Sanders concluded the ceremonies with the benediction.—*Helen C. Richardson*.

James Campbell (Dallas, Tex.). November 11, 1960, was an inspiring and meaningful day in Highland Park Village, Dallas, Tex. The James Campbell Chapter, organized October 29, 1952, as the Highland Park Chapter, with Mrs. Albert E. Hudspeth as organizing regent, (present Regent is Mrs. Charles B. Zuber), held its traditional "Flag Raising" on the Flag-Pole Green at 9:30 a.m.

The day was crisply cold, and the Highland Park Junior High School Band, uniformed in red tunics, playing under a "high-blue sky," started the ceremony in a very impressive manner. George H. Springer, the band director, led the group through several numbers and the program began, with Mrs. Carl Cassling, chairman of the Flag of the United States of America Committee, presiding. The invocation was given by Rev. Rollin Polk, of the Church of the Incarnation (Episcopal) of Dallas. Joe M. Hill, President, Dallas Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, assisted by Cub Scouts Jim Arnold and Bob Bailey, of nearby Bradfield Elementary School, participated. Fol-

lowing *To the Colors*, played by the band, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given, led by Mrs. Cassling.

Mr. Polk spoke on *Our Glorious Flag*, bringing its history up to date with the account of the official flying of the new fifty-star Flag at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Md., at 12:01 a.m., on July 4, 1960. The band played our *National Anthem*, and the program was concluded.

To add color to the ceremonies were United States Flags, flying from the stores and offices of the village. The merchants



James Campbell Chapter Flag-raising ceremony in Dallas, Tex., November 11, 1960. (L. to r.) Cub Scout Bob Bailey and Jim Arnold; Mrs. Carl Cassling, who presided at the ceremony; and Joe M. Hill, President, Dallas Chapter, S.A.R.

seemed very pleased. The chapter Flag Committee had previously campaigned vigorously to provide them with new, 50-star Flags and had the Flag brackets mounted for them. The event was covered by the local newspapers and by WFAM-TV Station.—Eva Heard Cassling.

Minishoshe (Bismarck, N.D.) on February 6, 1959, presented one of the first Americanism Medals to Kurt Peters. Mrs. E. D. Tostevin, Honorary State Regent, made the presentation in the name of the State and National D.A.R. Societies.

As part of the program, Mrs. John Gould reviewed the history of the D.A.R. Americanism program and listed the qualities required of a recipient of the medal. In her presentation, Mrs. Tostevin outlined the efforts of the National Society to enhance the patriotism of Americans by education; she also mentioned the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship, which is supplied free to all who wish to become citizens.

Peters entered America in 1939, when he signed on an American oil tanker as radio operator, less than 4 months before the outbreak of World War II. He had served in the U.S. Navy, but in 1943 he, with many other aliens, was interned at Fort Lincoln for the remainder of the war. After his release he remained in North Dakota and is now circulation manager of the *Bismarck Tribune*.

In 1946 he began furnishing help to aliens who were anxious to become citizens, meeting with a class of 60 twice a week to teach them English and instruct them in the privileges and obligations of American citizenship. The Immigration Service in Fargo, N. D., now informs Peters of all new aliens arriving in the

State, and he continues his help to them. On November 25, 1958, he was asked to speak at naturalization ceremonies in the District Court at Bismarck.

In accepting the medal, Peters described his early days in the United States, including the years when he was classed as an "enemy alien." In conclusion, he stated that, as a naturalized citizen, "I am aware every minute that I am an American."

Lt. Nathan Hatch (Milwaukee, Wis.). June 13, 1960, was another red-letter day in the history of Fox Point's Lt. Nathan Hatch Chapter. On an official visit of five members of the chapter to the Fort Winnebago Surgeon's Quarters at Portage, Wis., Mrs. Tessie Lou Sargeant, Museum chairman, on behalf of the chapter, presented to the Surgeon's Quarters an authentic American butternut secretary-bookcase (ca. 1830), which not only lends a characteristic appearance to the Quarters but also affords much needed space for the numerous books, papers, and documents that pertain to the building and have heretofore been inadequately placed. The gift was formally accepted by Mrs. H. V. Tennant, the State Restoration Chairman and a member of Wau Bun Chapter, Portage, Wis.

Fort Winnebago was one of three forts along an old military road extending from Fort Howard at Green Bay, Wis., to Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, Wis., on the Mississippi River. This road played an important role in the Black Hawk War. Jefferson Davis, who was Secretary of War when Fort Winnebago was started, was also stationed, earlier, at Fort Crawford where Gen. (then Col.) Zachary Taylor



Standing in front of the Quarters are Mmes. Sergeant, H. Lee Minton (regent), Wentworth Dohmen (Program chairman), John Dickinson (past regent), and Hampton Randolph (recording Secretary).

was commander; his daughter there met Jefferson Davis, whom she married soon thereafter, much against her father's wishes.

The Surgeon's Quarters at Fort Winnebago is owned and operated by the Wisconsin Society, D.A.R. Thousands of visitors come each year to view the Quarters and the other remains of the Fort.—Harriet P. Newton.

Stephens (Decatur, Ala.). Active members of Stephens Chapter were guests November 30 when Mrs. Robert Harrison complimented Mrs. Frederick S. Hunt with a luncheon at Holiday Inn, Decatur, Ala. Guests assembled early to surprise the honoree on the occasion, which celebrated her 55th year as an active member of the chapter.

Mrs. Hunt joined the chapter in November 1905, one year after it was organized. She has served the State organization on the Flag Committee and as Parliamentarian. She has been regent, recording



(L. to r.) Seated: Mrs. Clara Berry Hunt Sanders, Mrs. Evelyn Wyker Hunt, Mrs. Miriam Kirby Schmidt; standing, Mrs. Fred Hunt, Jr., and Mrs. Virginia Jones Harrison.

secretary, and registrar of the local chapter, and is now an active member of the board, serving as chaplain.

Mrs. I. B. Schmidt, regent, presented Mrs. Hunt with the rare 50-year pin, choosing that because there was no 55-year pin available. Mrs. Hunt's number is 53,565 and the newest member's number is 474,156, indicating the range of the chapter membership.

Additional guests included Mrs. Hunt's daughter, Mrs. Walter Sanders, of Newman, Ga., her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Fred Hunt, Jr.; and Mrs. Frank Richardson.—Edwin R. Childs.

Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley (St. Paul, Minn.) met on October 20, 1960, at the home of Mrs. R. D. Hoffmann. Mrs. E. G. Yost, regent, presided. The entire program was devoted to the subject of National Defense. There was a presentation of the sound film, *Operation Abolition*, which depicts communist-led rioting at the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco in May, 1960. The chapter had purchased a copy of the film, in order to make it available to groups and organizations and thus assist in dissemination of information contained therein.

In her report and introductory remarks preceding the film, Mrs. Elmer R. Erickson, National Defense chairman, reviewed J. Edgar Hoover's report, *Communist Target—Youth*.

A record of the showings and scheduled showings of the chapter's copy of the film was read. Included was a brief report of the first film showing by the Conservative Students Committee at the University of Minnesota. There beatniks picketed the meeting and passed out literature calling for abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. While viewing the film, the demonstrators booted and jeered. They cheered when it was stated by the film narrator that policemen had been injured in the

NOTICE

Chapter reports cannot be counted for Honor Roll credit.

rioting. Most of the students present were shocked and enraged at the conduct of the demonstrators.

It was announced that the film had been well received everywhere except at the University of Minnesota.—*Mrs. Eleanor W. Roth.*

Old Colony (Hingham, Mass.) noted the 325th anniversary of the founding of the town by dedicating a tablet on the ledge opposite the Second Parish Church, honoring that church and two of its illustrious members. Invited guests included the Hingham Board of Selectmen, the chairman of which accepted the tablet for the town, the veterans' organizations, the clergy, and direct descendants of the men honored by the tablet.

Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, past regent of the chapter, Honorary State Regent and chairman of the Dedication Committee spoke of work done by the chapter in perpetuating the history of this old town. Rev. Donald F. Robinson, minister of the church, spoke on *The Second Parish in the 18th Century*. He traced the history of the church and told of the two Daniel Shutes, the first a pastor for 56 years, and his distinguished son, who served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army.

Made of bronze, the tablet was dedicated by the regent, Mrs. F. A. Welch, and unveiled by 5-year-old Mary Elizabeth Warren, whose mother, grandmother, and two great grandmothers belong to



Tablet placed and dedicated by Old Colony Chapter opposite the Second Parish Church at Hingham, Mass.

Old Colony Chapter. It bears this inscription:

This tablet placed by Old Colony Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in November, 1960, commemorates the 325th Anniversary of the establishment of the Town of Hingham. Opposite stands the Second Parish Church, built in 1742.

The first minister, Rev. Daniel Shute, D.D., served from 1746 to 1802. Dedicated to the cause of freedom, he was a framer of the Constitution of Massachusetts and a member of the convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States. His son, Dr. Daniel Shute, beloved physician, and a lifelong member of the church, was a surgeon on the staff of General Benjamin Lincoln during the Revolutionary War.

Nancy Anderson (Lubbock, Tex.). Reviving a Fourth of July tradition, the chapter held an impressive public Flag ceremony and presented a beautiful 3- by 5-foot nylon flag to the Young Women's Christian Association of Lubbock.

Rev. R. N. Huckabee of First Methodist Church gave the opening invocation. The assembled group sang *Faith of Our Fathers*.

"Our Flag is a precious symbol of faith in our time," Mrs. L. A. Kerr, immediate past regent, told the audience. "The Daughters of the American Revolution feel a deep sense of responsibility to all

young people, and it is our proud privilege to help implant seeds of patriotism that can never become uprooted."

Mrs. H. A. Lattimore, chapter regent, introduced the speaker. A salute to the



Representing Nancy Anderson Chapter, Mrs. L. A. Kerr (left) presents a United States Flag to Mrs. Lewis Terrell, Y.W.C.A. president, at Lubbock, Tex.

Flag was led by Ann Kerr, small granddaughter of Mrs. Kerr. Mrs. Lewis Terrell, Y.W.C.A. president, accepted the Flag.

Elton Plowman, choir director of St. Paul's-on-the-Plains Episcopal Church, sang *The Star-Spangled Banner*. Mrs. Plowman played the piano accompaniment.

An arrangement of red, white and blue flowers centered the tea table. Guests for the ceremony and tea hour included city officials, Lubbock citizens, members and friends of the Y.W.C.A. and D.A.R.—*Mrs. W. S. Bledsoe.*

King's Highway (Sikeston, Mo.). Meeting January 14, in the home of Mrs. Frederick Huff, King's Highway Chapter honored Mrs. Audrey Chaney, a chapter member. Mrs. Milton Cooper, regent, presented a 50-year D.A.R. pin to Miss Chaney as a gift from her sister, Miss Margaret Harris.

Miss Chaney and another sister, Miss Lydia Chaney, were accepted for membership in the Nancy Hunter Chapter, D.A.R., at Cape Girardeau on January 11, 1911. They were sponsored by their cousin, Mrs. Louis (Virginia Hunter) Houck. In March 1914 they transferred to the King's Highway Chapter to aid in organizing that group. Miss Chaney has held many offices in the D.A.R., including that of District Director, and many State posts. She has been regent of the King's Highway Chapter four times; at present, she is the chapter treasurer and State



Miss Audrey Chaney, King's Highway Chapter, Sikeston, Mo., received a 50-year D.A.R. pin on January 14, 1961.

Chairman of the American Indians Committee. Last year Miss Chaney wrote the

History of Sikeston, and copies were distributed to various libraries.—*Mrs. Chas. Barnett.*

Fairfax County (Fairfax County, Va.) observed its 55th anniversary on October 8, 1960, when it dedicated a bronze plaque in memory of 110 dead of World War II and the Korean War from Fairfax County. The plaque is mounted on a granite stone on the lawn of the Fairfax County Court House. On the reverse of the stone is a similar plaque, erected in 1926, in memory of Fairfax County dead of World War I.

Mrs. J. H. White, regent, presided, introducing Hon. John W. Wood, Mayor of Fairfax, who gave a short address of welcome. Next, she presented Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, N.S.D.A.R. who addressed the assemblage. Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Virginia State Regent, brought greetings to the group.

Guest speaker for the occasion was Representative Joel T. Broihill (R) of the Tenth Virginia District.

The marker was unveiled by two children of combat veterans, Edward Michael Tierney III and Beverly Field Rose. Michael is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Tierney. Mr. Tierney is a World War II Marine veteran who fought at Iwo Jima. Beverly is the daughter of Marine Reserve Lt. Col. and Mrs. Murray F. Rose. Lieutenant Colonel Rose served



(L. to r.) Mrs. Jacob Rock, chairman, Marking Historic Spots; Mrs. J. H. White, regent, Fairfax County Chapter; Beverly Rose and Michael Tierney, who unveiled the marker.

on Guadalcanal and in occupied Japan and later fought in Korea, participating in the Inchon landing. Both Mrs. Tierney and Mrs. Rose are members of Fairfax County Chapter.

Other participating groups were American Legion Fairfax Post 177; Department of Virginia, Veterans of Foreign Wars, who presented the Colors; and Disabled American Veterans, Department of Virginia, who retired the Colors.

The roll call of honored war dead was read by Murray B. York, Commander, Department of Virginia, American Legion; Robert H. Riner, Past Commander, Department of Virginia, Veterans of Foreign Wars; and Capt. John B. Minnich, Junior Vice Commander, Department of Virginia, Disabled American Veterans. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Rufus G. Caldwell, Past Commander, Fairfax Post 177, American Legion.

Music was furnished by the Fairfax High School Band.

General chairman of the event was Mrs. Jacob Rock, chairman, Marking Historic Spots, Fairfax County Chapter. N.S.D.A.R. The ceremonies were followed by a tea

in Truro Episcopal Church Parish Hall, Fairfax, Va.

Guests for the occasion included relatives of those who died in combat and a number of distinguished State and local personages.—*Georgie Thomas Reck*.

Ann Hill (Washington, D.C.) used the facilities of "Luncheon Is Served" on September 23, 1960, at Christ Episcopal Church Parish House to raise funds for D.A.R. Schools and scholarship funds.



(L. to r.) Mrs. Harry J. Geiss, State Treasurer, D.C.D.A.R., a guest; Mrs. Joseph Vichiarelli, regent, Ann Hill Chapter; Mrs. Alfred F. Goshorn, vice regent; and Mrs. George E. Phillips, Ways and Means Committee chairman.

Gu-Ya-No-Ga (Penn Yan, N.Y.) on June 15, 1960 entertained New York State Regent, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, at the home of Mrs. William D. Fox. Seventy-five members, seven regents from outlying chapters, and six State Officers enjoyed the reports presented and the delightful tea that followed. It was a pleasure, also, to wander through the beautiful gardens and tour the old colonial home.

Mrs. Nathaniel Chadwick, chapter regent, introduced the chapter's own State Chairman of American Indians, Miss Anna Bush, who gave a résumé of her work at several reservations in New York State. She has been a guest speaker at many chapters in New York State; has attended the workshop at St. Mary's School for Indian Girls at Springfield, S. Dak., and Niobrara Convocation at Greenwood, S. Dak.; and has visited the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Reservations during her trip through the Black Hills. She collected sizable amounts of Indian-head nickels for her project, which has contributed much to the Indian welfare.

Mrs. Harold L. Burke, State Director of District VII, gave an inspirational talk about her activities in her area. Mrs. John Peele, National Vice Chairman of American Music and State Vice Chairman of National Defense for Districts II and VI, talked on National Defense and presented a tape recording of the President General's address at National Congress.

Mrs. Dean Wilkins, State Program Chairman, discussed the importance of good programs, emphasized the promotion of D.A.R. objectives, and congratulated Gu-Ya-No-Ga Chapter for its efforts in following the theme of N.S.D.A.R. and its outstanding programs during the year.

Mrs. William Warder, State Chairman of American History Month, stressed the importance of this new project and urged every member to develop participation wherever possible.

The State Regent, Mrs. Cuff, gave an enthusiastic, comprehensive and enlightening discussion of her work accomplished as well as her dreams for the future of our State work.

The meeting was closed with two solos by Miss Anna Bush, *Toast to the Flag* and *June in Heart*.—*Evangeline K. Chadwick*.

Fort Rosalie (Jackson, Miss.) sponsored a "Century of Fashions" show September 14 in the Victory Room of the Hotel Heidelberg in Jackson. Foreseeing the interest in the past that the Civil War Centennial Year, 1961, will evoke, the chapter chose this fashion show with a historical note to foster its patriotic and educational projects.

Mrs. A. C. Park and Mrs. Bernard M. Jones, heading the committee in charge, worked closely with Mrs. Thomas P. Hughes, associate member of Fort Assumption Chapter in Memphis and organizing regent of Fort Rosalie Chapter. Mrs. Hughes provided the commentary.

With the announcement of this unusual fashion show members and friends began searching attics and trunks for dresses and other attire depicting styles of the last century. Guests from Fort Assumption Chapter appeared in elaborate dresses of brocade, velvet, and taffeta, just like those worn in 1860. Some of the interesting and authentic items were those for the bride of 1890, her wedding dress, going-away suit and lingerie; a coat of hand-made Battenberg lace imported from France in 1890; a coat suit from 1900; a 1910 bathing suit; and the bespangled dress of a 1925 flapper. Corresponding outfits of the current season were presented by Kensington's of Jackson.

The stage was furnished as a 19th century drawing room, and a string ensemble set the mood for each scene. Hostesses for the event were attired in ante-



Mrs. Kenneth Foose wearing an authentic 1890 wedding dress.

bellum costumes. The ushers were members of Natchez Trace Society, C.A.R. sponsored by Fort Rosalie, and they, too, were in costume.—*Mrs. William Barrett*.

Bucks County (Bucks County, Pa.) is fortunate to have been organized in and named for an area so rich in historic associations with our struggle for independence. Many authorities feel that Washington's crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776, was the real turn-

ing point of the American Revolution, and Bowman's Hill, where Washington's sentries kept watch, the Thompson-Neely house (which was Lord Stirling's headquarters), the old graveyard, and the historic Ferry House now are part of a 500-acre State park, created by act of Assembly, to commemorate this famous event.

Our chapter had the privilege of furnishing Lord Stirling's bedroom with authentic pieces, and our newly organized C.A.R. Society bears the name, Washington Crossing. We feel very close to these hallowed acres, take pride in the new museum



(L. to r.) Mrs. William J. Bowen, Senior President, Washington Crossing Society, C.A.R.; Mrs. Andrew Ferlie, chapter regent; David Taylor, eminent author; Mrs. David Taylor, Eastern Pennsylvania Director, D.A.R.

housing Leutze's famous painting of *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, and have enjoyed many times addresses given by the distinguished authors, Anne Hawkes Hutton (*Washington Crossed Here*, *House of Decision*, and *Portrait of Patriotism*) and David Taylor, of *Lights Across the Delaware*, *Farewell to Valley Forge*, *Sycamore Men* and *Storm the Last Ramparts* fame. Both of these inspired writers—devoted Americans and dedicated patriots—have done and still are doing a tremendous task in keeping us aware of our priceless heritage. Generous with their time and talent, their inspiration encourages us in our endeavor to fulfill the aims and ideals of our Society. Both have been recipients of the D.A.R. Award of Merit.

Eight local schools participate in the February historical essay program, and we award eight Good Citizens' pins and two Good Citizenship medals. Contributions are made regularly to the D.A.R. schools and we send Christmas gifts to girls in St. Mary's School for Indian Girls. Many members are active in Red Cross and hospital volunteer work and have distributed National Defense material to schools. Those who are members of the Bucks County Federation of Women's Clubs are looking forward to participation in the county Federation's project, the restoration of the historic McKonkey's Ferry House as another museum in the Washington Crossing Park area.—*Mrs. Clyde F. Brown*.

Willamette (Portland, Ore.) observed its 50th anniversary at the regular meeting Friday, January 6, 1961. The chapter was organized January 4, 1911. A buffet luncheon was served before the meeting. The beautiful decorations and large cake were in shades of gold. The cake was cut by Mrs. George Fuegy, secretary.

Members were greeted by Mrs. R. H. Friauf, regent. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. O. R. Bean, vice regent. An outstanding paper on *Conservation in*

(Continued on page 346)

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APRIL

Genealogical Source Material

By Beatrice Kenyon, *National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee*

Location of Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers (copied from the Records of Harold B. Trombley, Graves Registration Officer of the New Hampshire American Legion State Department). Contributed by Rumford Chapter, Concord, N. H.

Stratford County—Town of Barrington

Blach, Rev. Benjamin, Conn. Service, d. May 4, 1815, Pine Grove Cem.; Babb, John, Co. Samuel Hayes, Green Hill Cem.; Berry, Samuel, Regt. Samuel Hayes, d. July 20, 1831, Flavius Berry Cem.; Danielson, Levi, Danielson Cem.; Hall, Benjamin, Co. Samuel Hayes, Hall Cem.; Hill, Edward, Co. Smith Emerson, Willey Cem.; Hayes, Hezekiah, Regt. Joshua Wingate, d. 1791, Charles Hayes Cem.; Hill, Joseph, Regt. Moses Kelley, d. 1790, Buzzell Cem.; Kingman, Wm., Co. Samuel Hayes, d. 1776, Green Hill Cem.; Parshley, George, Co. John Drew, d. Mar. 28, 1829, Nippo Pond Cem.; Remick, James, Mass. Service, d. July 18, 1837, H. H. Wood Cem.; Tuttle, Thomas, Regt. Joseph Cilley, d. 1803, Pine Grove Cem.; Waldron, David, Regt. David Gilman, d. Apr. 26, 1841, Ditto.

Town of Dover

Cogswell, Amos, d. Jan. 28, 1826, Pine Hill Cem.; Green, Ezra, Ditto; Hughes, Thomas, Littlefield's Co., St. Mary Cem.; Nute, Samuel, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Mar. 21, 1828, Pine Hill Cem.; Thomas, Elisha, Co. Capt. Gordon, d. 1789, Ditto; Titcomb, Benjamin, Ditto; Wingate, Joshua, Ditto.

Town of Durham

Lovering, John, Old Cem.; Pendergast, Edmund, Regt. Stephen Evans, d. Nov. 5, 1846, Family Cem.; Pendergast, Thomas, Regt. John Webster, d. May 20, 1781, Ditto; Richardson, Joseph, 10th N.H. Militia, Old Cem.; Starbird, John, N.H. Battalion, Ditto.

Town of Farmington

Hanson, Isaac, Mass. Militia, d. Jan. 8, 1847, Old Cem.; Perkins, Ephraim, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Dec. 14, 1822, Roberts Cem.; Walker, John, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. July 22, 1827, Walker Cem.; Walker, John, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Nov. 5, 1835, Ditto.

Town of Lee

Bartlett, Josiah, Co. James Hill, d. Apr. 1819, Lee Hill Cem.; Bickford, Micajah, Co. Smith Emerson, Old Town Cem.; Bickford, Samuel, Lee Cem.; Brackett, Dr. James, Regt. Joseph Gale, d. May 28, 1803, Creek Bridge Cem.; Burleigh, Samuel, Co. Richard Sinclair, d. Feb. 17, 1784, Burleigh Cem.; Davis, Clement, Co. Smith Emerson, Thompson Cem.; Davis, David, Co. Smith Emerson, Davis Cem.; Durgin, Benj., Co. Henry Dearborn, d. Mar. 7, 1778, Durgin Farm Cem.; Durgin, Josiah, Regt. Col. Evans, d. July 14, 1833, Ditto; Emerson, Smith, Regt. Col. Wingate, d. 1814, Emerson Cem.; Folsom, David, d. 1791, Davis-Folsom Cem.; Folsom, John, Co. James Hill, d. Aug. 5, 1820, Folsom Farm Cem.; Furber, Eli, Co. Smith Emerson, Furber Farm Cem.; Giles, Paul, d. Nov. 4, 1824, Lee Cem.; Hill, Willie, Co. Smith Emerson, d. 1847, Horace Hill Cem.; Jones, Ebenezer, Co. Smith Emerson, d. Aug. 23, 1785, Lee

Cem.; Lane, John, Waldron's N.H. Regt., d. May 12, 1811, Layn Farm Cem.; Mathes, Gideon, Co. Smith Emerson, d. Jan. 3, 1815, Mathes Farm Cem.; Moseley, Timothy, Conn. Service, d. Jan. 15, 1826, Lee Hill Cem.; Randall, Ebenezer, Co. Smith Emerson, Randall Farm Cem.; Randall, John, d. June 3, 1841, Ditto; Randall, Thomas, Co. Smith Emerson, Ditto; Ryan, Michael, Co. Titus Salter, d. Mar. 3, 1827, Lee Hill Rd. Cem.; Thompson, John, Regt. Joshua Wingate, d. 1794, Old Town Cem.; Wigglesworth, Dr. Samuel, Co. John Hill, d. 1800, Old Dodge Cem.; Williams, John, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. 1799, Williams Farm Cem.; York, Elihalet, Co. Samuel Wallingford, York Cem.

Town of Madbury

Demerritt, John, Evan's N.H. Militia, Demerritt Cem.

Town of Middleton

Buzzell, Jonathan, Regt. Col. Reed, d. Feb. 18, 1826, Jenness Ridge Cem.; Leighton, Samuel, Regt. Alexander Scamell, d. Mar. 21, 1812, Leighton Farm Cem.; Pike, Henry, Co. Jacob Smith, d. Aug. 14, 1825, Pike Farm Cem.; Webster, Stephen, Regt. Col. Stickney, d. 1827, Webster Farm Cem.; Yorke, John, Co. Capt. Drew, d. Jan. 2, 1837, York Farm Cem.

Town of Milton

Applebee, Thomas, Regt. Joshua Win-gate, d. May 2, 1841, Town Cem.; Corson, David, d. July 6, 1843, Ditto; Dorr, Beniah, Co. Timothy Emerson, d. Feb. 2, 1854, Ditto; Dorr, Jonathan, Co. Caleb Hodgdon, Plummer Ridge, Cem.; Nute, Jotham, Co. Caleb Hodgdon, d. 1836, Nute Ridge Cem.; Ricker, Timothy, Regt. Nathan Hale, Teneriff Mt. Cem.; Scates, Benjamin, Regt. Jonathan Hale, d. 1833, Plummer Ridge Cem.; Wentworth, William, 9th Co., 1st Regt. d. 1798, Pinkham Farm Cem.

Town of New Durham

Davis, John, Navy Virginia, d. Feb. 11, 1831, Davis Cem.; Folsom, Jonathan, Battle of Bunker Hill, d. 1800, Folsom Farm Cem.; Runnalls, Samuel, N.H. Cont. Line, d. Mar. 21, 1847, Runnalls Cem.; Tash, Thomas, d. Apr. 26, 1848, Tash Cem.

Town of Rochester

Allen, Joshua, Regt. Stephen Evans, d. May 13, 1817, Haven Hill Cem.; Bickford, John, Regt. Thomas Bartlett, d. Nov. 15, 1827, Bickford Farm Cem.; Brown, Moses, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. June 5, 1780, Haven Hill Cem.; Burleigh, Josiah, Felker Tomb; Burleigh, Oliver F., Ditto; Clark, Abijah, Old Rochester Cem.; Folsom, Jonathan, Co. James Hill, Old Town Cem.; Hanson, Solomon, Regt. Stephen Evans, Old Yard Cem.; How, Dr. James, Regt. Pierce Long, Haven Hill Cem.; Hayes, Nathaniel, Regt. Col. Reed, d. Jan. 7, 1832, Rochester Cem.; Hayes, Richard, Little Canada Cem.; Hoyt, Benj., Co. John Brewer, d. Mar. 1791, Old Cem.; McDuffie, Daniel, N.H. Militia, McDuffie Cem.; McDuffie, Wm., Regt. Stephen Evans, d. 1804, Old Yard Cem.; Page, Daniel, Co. Capt. Nute, d. May 25, 1800, Old Nute Cem.; Robert, Dr. John Jr., Co. Moses Yeaton, d. July 20, 1837, Town Yard Cem.; Seavey,

Samuel L., 2nd N.H. Militia, Rochester Neck Cem.; Twombly, Ebenezer, Co. William McDuffie, Old Yard Cem.; Watson, Daniel, Co. David Place, d. Oct. 1832, Haven Hill Cem.

Town of Rollinsford

Carr, James, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Mar. 11, 1829, Carr Cem.; Crunni, James, Co. Frederick M. Bell, d. 1834, Wentworth Cem.; Hall, John, Roberts Farm Cem.; Philpot, John, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. Dec. 15, 1811, Town Cem.

Town of Somersworth

Burnham, James, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. June 17, 1845, West Side Rd. Cem.; Furber, Richard, Co. David Copp, d. 1848, Forest Glade Cem.; Lord, Jeremiah, Co. Stephen Hodges, d. Dec. 17, 1832, Ditto; Witham, Andrew, U.S. Navy, d. Jan. 5, 1840, St. John Farm Cem.

Town of Strafford

Berry, George, Co. Samuel Hayes, d. Feb. 16, 1820, Berry Cem.; Berry, Joseph, Co. David Place, d. Oct. 9, 1815, Perkins Farm Cem.; Berry, Thomas, Regt. Enoch Poor, d. July 14, 1835, Methodist Cem.; Brewster, Paul, Co. Capt. McDuffie, Brewster Farm Cem.; Brown, Nicholas, Co. John Hill, d. May 1826, Brown Cem.; Caswell, Joseph, Regt. Capt. Cherry, d. Jan. 9, 1846, Bow Pond Cem.; Caverly, John, Co. Ebenezer Deering, d. Apr. 27, 1842, Caverly Cem.; Caverly, Philip, d. Apr. 27, 1842, Town Cem.; Evans, Lemuel, Co. Capt. Page, Ditto; Felker, Isaiah, Mass. Service, d. January 1828, Waldron Cem.; Foss, Jeremiah, Regt. Col. Poor, d. Jan. 11, 1835, Town Cem.; Foss, John, Co. Joshua Woodman, d. 1812, Foss Cem.; Foss, John, Regt. Col. Poor, d. 1818, Ditto; Foss, Mark, Co. John Hill, d. 1811, Ditto; Foss, Nathaniel, Co. John Hill, d. Oct. 24, 1836, Bow Pond Cem.; Foss, Samuel, Co. Samuel Hayes, Babb Cem.; Foss, Samuel B., Co. Capt. Waldron, d. 1817, E. O. Foss Cem.; Foss, Stephen, Co. Samuel Hayes, Babb Cem.; Foye, John, Co. Joseph Parson, Foye Farm Cem.; Gray, Samuel, Co. John Hill, d. Sept. 11, 1818, Old Gray Cem.; Gray, Solomon, Co. Capt. Robinson, d. Mar. 7, 1824, Ditto; Hall, Ebenezer, Co. Benj. Titcomb, d. Oct. 27, 1835, Hall Farm Cem.; Hall, John, Co. Peter Coffin, Ditto; Hall, Joseph, Co. Samuel Hayes, d. Dec. 16, 1826, Baptist Cem.; Ham, George, Co. Smith Emerson, Ham Farm Cem.; Hawkins, Benj., Co. Joseph Badger, Family Cem.; Hayes, Ebenezer, Co. Sam. Wallingford, Hayes Farm Cem.; Hayes, Samuel, Co. Samuel Hayes, d. July 1, 1842, Methodist Cem.; Hayes, Thomas, Co. Capt. Titcomb, d. June 5, 1836, Baptist Cem.; Hill, Henry, Co. Sam Wallingford, d. Jan. 20, 1841, Ridge Cem.; Holmes, John, 7th Co., 3rd Regt., d. Apr. 12, 1840, Holmes Cem.; Holmes, Joseph, Co. John Hill, d. June 16, 1828, Preston Farm Cem.; Huckins, John, Co. John Hill, d. Aug. 13, 1811, Huckins Cem.; Jenness, John, Co. Joseph Parson, d. Dec. 10, 1833, Jenness Cem.; Johnson, James, Co. Caleb Hodges, Brown Farm Cem.; Leighton, Aaron, Regt. Col. Poor, d. 1816, Center Cem.; Leighton, Gideon, Co. Samuel Hayes, d. 1776, Leighton Farm Cem.; Lougee, John, Co. Benj. Sias, d. Aug. 8, 1836, Hanson-Foss Cem.; McNeal, Daniel, Co. John Drew, d. Mar. 4, 1823, McNeal-Berry Cem.; Parshley, Richard, Co. William Ballard, Parshley Cem.; Parshley, Samuel, Regt. Stephen Evans, d. Oct. 31, 1841, Ditto; Parshley, Thomas, Co. John Drew, d. Jan. 18, 1829, Ditto; Peavey, John, Regt. Col. Drake, d. 1845, Center Cem.; Perkins, Lemuel, Co. John Brewster, Perkins Cem.; Seward, George, Co. Enoch

Page, d. June 14, 1834, Seward Place Cem.; Shackford, Samuel, Regt. John Langdon, d. Oct. 21, 1843, Jenness Cem.; Stanton, William, Co. John Hill, d. Feb. 10, 1877, Young's Corner Cem.; Tasker, Paul, Regt. Col. Stickney, Tasker Farm Cem.; Tasker, Samuel, Stratford Cem.

Inscriptions Copied From Old Morrell Cemetery Off Rt. 58 Between Hillsville and Galax, in Carroll County, Va. Contributed by Appalachian Trail Chapter, Hillsville, Va.

James M. Edwards, 1825-1875.

Termeria Edwards, 1827-1875.

Henry Edwards, died Feb. 1848, age 75 yrs. 3 mo.

Letitia, wife of Henry, died Oct. 1835, age 62.

Polly Ann, d. 1824.

Camada d. 1820.

Lettisha C., wife of C. C. Worrell, 1837-1875.

Leroy Spencer, 1829-1888.

Mary Ann Spencer, 1831-1913.

Amous H. Edwards, 1838-1855.

Malessa Edwards, 1857-1936.

Sarah A. A., Consort of S. M. Shockley, 1831-1884.

John Worrell, 1797-1863.

Olley Worrell, no dates.

Olly Jones, 1798-1873.

Warren (illegible), 1830-1857.

Esau Worrell, died 1858, age 78.

Martha Leonard, 1799-1883.

Mary M. Malory, 1834-1917, wife of J. C. Edwards.

Paulina B. Wilson, 1860-1913.

Berry K. Wilson, 1826-1916.

Sarah A. Wilson, 1834-1926.

Mary Ellen Wilson, 1853-1920.

Delila Aust, 1824-1917.

Fieldin Chappell, 1857-1931.

John Edwards, 1799-1879.

Iddy, wife of John, died 1869.

Nancy, daughter of J. M. and P., born —, died 1854.

Lucretia Williams, wife of W. R. Russell, 1842-1912.

Albert Williams, son of H. H. and Gilley A. Williams, 1868-1902.

Henry H. Williams, 1840-1919.

Gilley A. Farmer, 1842-1917 (wife of Henry H. Williams).

Jackson Williams, 1819-1893.

Nancy Worrell, 1817-1899.

Jefferson Edwards, 1835-1907.

Elizabeth Edwards, 1834-1913.

Columbus Monroe Edwards, 1856-1922.

Parthenia Edwards, 1851-1906.

S. M. Matthews, 1844-1881.

Elizabeth Ann Matthews, 1852-1902.

John W. Matthews, 1820-1895.

Elizabeth Matthews, 1823-1905.

Martha Winsor Hall, 1851-1911.

J. Preson Winsett, 1858-1911.

James W. Edwards, 1860-1931.

Julia A. Edwards, 1860-1920.

Jordan Bruce Edwards, 1863-1927.

Zora Belle Edwards, 1868-1938.

Isaac Edwards, 1799-1889.

Lemuel Winsett, 1881 age 63.

Amelia Winsett, 1830-1919.

Jane Williams, 1824-1891.

Thomas Edwards, 1768-1851.

Mary Edwards, 1776-1867.

A. G. Newman, 1852-1932.

M. A. Newman, 1854-1918.

Virginia, wife of Eli T. Jenkins, 1849-1896.

James Sumner, 1850-1934.

Eveline married Gordon Alley, 1856-1924.

M. O. Williams, wife of H. T. Burnett, 1866-1895.

Eli T. Jenkins, 1849-1931.

Virginia, 1849-1896.

James A. Edwards, 1830-1908.

Mary Edwards, 1832-.

Bishopp Bible Records (a Christmas present from J. D. Bishopp to his father E. B. Bishopp, Dec. 25, 1881). On separate sheet of paper, dated 6-15-1892 in Bible. (This from an old Bible that came into my hands by accident, do not know the family; it was found in my sister-in-law's house after she died in Winchester, Franklin County, Tenn. about 19 years ago. There had been an old gentleman by the name of Bishopp living near her, and I think he died there.) Contributed by Mrs. Warren Lambert for Marquette Chapter, Marquette, Mich.

Marriage Record

Jonathan D. Bishopp of Papineau, Ill., and Flora D. Lottinville of Papineau, Sept. 13, 1882, at Chicago, Ill., by S. E. Wishard, Pastor of Fifth Presby. Church. Witnesses: Thomas Lottinville and Weller D. Bishopp.

Births

Edward Barton Bishopp was born at Woodhurst, Kent Co., 1811, Nov. 5th.

Matilda Elizabeth Weller David, was born at Wadhurst, Sussex, 1813, June 25th.

Birth of Their Children

Barton Bishop, 1838, Nov. 28th at Lenham, Kent Co., Eng.

Edward William, 1841, Apr. 13th at Lenham, Kent Co., England.

Weller D., 1843, Feb. 9th at Lenham, Kent Co., England.

Joshua, 1844, Oct. 27th, died at the age of five.

David G. (?) Spencer, 1845, Oct. 17 at Lehams (*This could have been (&) instead of G. and meaning David & Spencer, twins.)

Matilda Elizabeth at Staple (Maple) Cross, Sussex, 1850, Oct. 7th.

Jonathan David 1855, Jan (Jun) 24th, Sheldon, Iroquois, Ill.

Louisa Jane, Sheldon, Iroquois Co., Ill. 1858, July 26th.

Marriage

Edward Barton Bishopp and Matilda Elizabeth Weller David were married at All Sts. Church, Maidstone, Kent, on the 14th day of November 1837.

Deaths

Edward Barton Bishop died at Papineau Co., Ill., 1883, Feb. 16th.

Louisa Jane McQueen died at Texas?, Troy Co., Ill., July 23rd 1887, aged 29 years, left one little boy born 1880 July 6th named David Bishopp Martin.

Matilda Elizabeth Bishopp died Kentland, Newton Co., Ind., Sep. 6, 1893.

Thomas Bishopp, Jan. 19, 1806.

Achsa Judd, July 16, 1811.

Uncle Thomas Family

Olive Ann Bishopp, Nov. 26, 1834.

Mary Elizabeth Bishopp, Jan. 24, 1836.

Barton Judd Bishopp, July 21, 1838.

Achsa Sabra Bishopp, Dec. 24, 1840.

Jame Samald(t) Bishopp, Oct. 27, 1846

(James?).

William J. Bishopp, Aug. 29, 1848.

George W. Bishopp, April 20, 1850.

Carrie C. Bishopp, Aug. 5, 1855.

Pugh Family Bible Records (now in possession of Mrs. Don A. Lamphear, c/o Goodeyra do Brasil, Caixa Postal 1424, Sao Paulo, Brazil). Copied by Elisabeth D. English, Columbia, S.C.

Births

Jacob Pugh, born Oct. 30, 1767.

Dorcas Pugh, born —, wife of Jacob Pugh.

Enoch, born March 14, 1807.

Nancy Pugh, born August 18, 1808.

Penninah Pugh, born February 18, 1810.

Dorcas Pugh, born January 10, 1812.

Jacob Pugh, born November 20, 1813.

Thomas Pugh, born June 20, 1815.

Jesse Pugh, born December 30, 1818.

Lydia Pugh, born Dec. —, 1820.

Mary Pugh, born October 19, 1822.

John Pugh, born March 12, 1824.

John Macy, born July 1, 1795.

Elizabeth Macy, born January 15, 1795.

Barbara Ann Macy, born July 21, 1819.

Micajah and Foster Macy, born March 8, 1821.

Sarah Macy, born April, 30th 1822.

Catharine Macy, born January 7, 1824.

Ucrates Macy, born December 9, 1825.

Joseph Macy, born August 9, 1829.

Mary Macy, born October 30, 1830.

Adanizah Macy, born October 19, 1832.

Abigail Macy, born December 23, 1834.

Elizabeth G. Macy, dau. of Joseph and Mary Jourden, born Feb. 26, 1806.

Deaths

Micajah and Foster Macy, deceased March 18, 1821.

Catharine Macy, deceased Sept. 9, 1833.

Abigail Macy, deceased January 4, 1835.

Elizabeth Macy, deceased Jan. 30, 1835.

Elizabeth G. Macy, deceased Oct. 26, 1855.

Births

Jesse Pugh, born December 30, 1818; Barbary Ann Pugh, wife of Jesse Pugh born July 21, 1819.

Jesse Pugh and Barbara Ann Macy, married Sept. 19, 1839.

John Macy Pugh, born Nov. 5, 1840.

Alvin Thomas Pugh, born August 17, 1843.

Marshall Pugh, born December 25, 1845.

Enoch Pugh, born February 14, 1851.

Jacob Pugh, born October 30, 1767, Mary Pugh the first wife of Jacob Pugh was born April 11th, 1772. Dorcas Pugh, the second wife of Jacob Pugh, was born January 8 about 1783.

Jemima Pugh, born February 13, 1796.

Martha Pugh, born November 25, 1798.

Deaths

Jacob Pugh, deceased September 6, 1796.

Mary Pugh, wife of Jacob Pugh, deceased August 6, 1802.

Dorcas Pugh, second wife of Jacob Pugh, deceased December 27, 1858.

Enoch Pugh, deceased June 1, 1861.

Thomas Pugh, deceased January 23, 1838.

Mary Pugh, deceased July 8, 1840.

Alvin F. Pugh, deceased March 26, 1869.

John Macy Pugh, deceased June 27, 1871.

Jesse Pugh, deceased May 30, 1883.

Barbara Ann Pugh, deceased July 7, 1908.

Enoch Pugh, deceased December 17, 1918.

Marshall Pugh, deceased May 24, 1919.

Queries

Craig—Want proof that Capt. Samuel, Col. Thomas, and Maj. Isaac were bros. Yellow Breeches Creek, York Co., Pa., with Pa. Troops 1776 through war. Also names and address of desc. of Neville Burgoyne Craig, who d. Germantown, Pa., Aug. 8, 1926, gr. grand son of Isaac. —Mrs. E. A. Ostermann, 5048 Kingle St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

St. Ore-Graham-Marshall-Grant-Stewart—Want parents, dates, and places of (a) Peter St. Ore, b. 10-14-1788, Lyfe, N.Y. early 1800's. (b) Hugh Graham, b. Jan. 25, 1788, N.H. (c) Van Ranslear Marshall, b. 1799, New York. (d) Catherine Stewart, b. Jan. 29, 1794, Pa. (e) Sophronia Grant, b. Oct. 31, 1795, Vt. (f) (Continued on page 353)

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Administrative Committees

Executive	MRS. ASHMEAD WHITE, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
*Finance	MRS. U. AMEL ROTHERMEL, formerly MRS. HERBERT G. NASH, 83-09 Talbot St., Kew Gardens 15, N. Y.
*Printing	MRS. GEOFFREY CREYKE, 3525 R St., N.W., Washington 7, D. C.
*Buildings and Grounds	MRS. GEORGE B. HARTMAN, 5234 Duvall Drive, Washington 16, D. C.
*Personnel	MRS. ERWIN F. SEIMES, Twin Pines, R.D. No. 1, Millsboro, Del.
Advisory Committee	MR. C. F. JACOBSEN, American Security & Trust, Washington, D. C.
*Auditing	MRS. HENRY J. WALther, Washington Grove, Md.

Special Committees

Clearing House	MRS. WILLIAM W. McCLAUGHERTY, 116 Oakhurst Ave., Bluefield, W. Va.
Chapters Overseas	MRS. EDWARD R. BARROW, 3402 Overbrook Lane, Houston 27, Tex.
American History Month	MRS. KENNETH G. MAYBE, 5 Centennial Dr., Syracuse 7, N. Y.
Constitution Week	MRS. JOHN B. TOY, Box 66, Timonium Road, Lutherville, Md.
Insignia	MISS RUTH MARIE FIELD, 722 Cole Ave., Hollywood 38, Calif.
*National Board Dinners	MRS. JAMES M. HASWELL, 4430 Nichols Ave., S.W., Washington 24, D. C.
State Regents Dinners	MRS. FRANK SHRAMEK, 713 Stoneleigh Rd., Baltimore 12, Md.
Program Reviewing	MRS. HERBERT D. FORREST, 747 Euclid Ave., Jackson, Miss.
Revision of Bylaws	MRS. FRANK O. McMILLEN, 137 Augusta Ave., Akron 2, Ohio.

* Also 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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APRIL

MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting
February 1, 1961

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 a. m., Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, presiding.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, offered prayer. The assemblage joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, called the roll and the following members were recorded present: *National Officers*: Mrs. White, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Wacker, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Tuthill, Mrs. Stewart. *State Regents*: Mrs. McCrary, Mrs. Tippet, Miss Downing, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Estill, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Biel, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kilbourn, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Grover, Mrs. Shramek, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. McConkey, Mrs. Skillman, Mrs. Cuff, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mrs. Morford, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Frick.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Sullivan, took the chair, and the President General, Mrs. White, read her report.

Following the Executive Committee Meeting, the National Chairman's Forum and the National Board of Management meeting, your President General departed from the Mayflower Hotel on October 13, 7:30 A.M., for a nine day tour of six schools supported wholly or in part by the Daughters of the American Revolution; Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, Tamassee D.A.R. School, Crossnore School, Maryville College, the Berry Schools and Lincoln Memorial University.

On Tuesday, October 25th, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, National Chairman of Press Relations Committee, and I drove to West Virginia to attend the 55th State Conference held at Charleston, Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, State Regent presiding. October 26, Wednesday, your President General appeared on a Television Show over WCHS and that evening she was the main speaker at the opening session of the conference. Thursday afternoon, following the day's business session, it was an honor to receive with Mrs. Cecil H. Underwood at a Tea in the Governor's Mansion.

On Friday, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Clark and I drove to Lewisburg where we were the guests of the Gen. Andrew Lewis Chapter. Saturday after a tour of Lewisburg, this chapter gave a luncheon in my honor at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, with Mrs. Wilson Phelps, Regent, presiding. This chapter presented the President General with a figurine of herself done by Mrs. J. Worth Caldwell, an artist living in Lewisburg.

Wednesday, November 2nd, I flew to New York and on the following day was the speaker at the Manhattan Chapter's Annual Charter Day Tea, Mrs. Earl French, Regent. That evening, Mr. and Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel entertained in my honor at dinner at the Women's National

Republican Club in New York City, Mrs. Rothermel being President of this Club. Friday, November 4th, I was the speaker at the annual meeting of the New York Ex Regents Club, Mrs. Adam Porter, President, and on November 5th it was my pleasure to address the National Society, Patriotic Women of America, Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, National President, at a luncheon meeting in New York City.

November 10th I was delighted to cut the ribbon to open the Antique Show sponsored annually by the John Alexander Chapter, D.A.R., of Alexandria, Virginia, Mrs. John Samuel Biscoe, Regent. A delightful luncheon at the home of Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan followed.

On Veterans Day, accompanied by Mrs. Frank R. Heller, National Chairman, Flag of the United States of America Committee and Mrs. Philip W. Keller, Chairman of the Pages Committee, who acted as color bearers, the President General placed a wreath for the National Society at the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery.

Sunday, November 13th, Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, Chaplain General, Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell, Chairman, House Committee, and I drove to Philadelphia to attend the 64th Annual State Conference of Pennsylvania. That evening I was the guest of the State Regent, Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright and her State Board for dinner. On Monday, the D.A.R. Magazine and the D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committees included me as one of their guests at a most successful and well attended Brunch. Before the opening session on Monday evening when I gave my address, I was the guest of the State Officers Club for dinner, Mrs. Herbert Patterson, President. The State Banquet on Tuesday evening was in my honor with a "White Christmas" theme. The Pennsylvania Daughters gave me a bountiful Christmas present for the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium. It was a pleasure to meet with the D.A.R. School Committee at luncheon, and the members of the Central South West and Central North West Regents' Club for breakfast.

November 21st, Compact Day, your President General was the guest and speaker at the reception and dinner of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia.

Sunday, November 27th, I flew to Philadelphia to be a member of the jury for judging of the entries for the Freedoms Foundation Awards at Valley Forge. I arrived in time to attend the afternoon chapel service at Valley Forge, it being Arizona Sunday. The categories assigned to me for judging were sermons, poetry and economic education. This was a very strenuous week but was enjoyable and rewarding. There were a few D.A.R. and C.A.R. entries in the community programs category.

Tuesday evening, December 6th, Mrs. S. Dolan Donohoe, Chairman of Programs for the National Board Dinners, entertained at dinner the nine members of the Executive Committee who had arrived for the National Board of Management meeting. Following the dinner we all attended the National Symphony Concert in Constitution Hall. After the meetings of the Executive Committee and the National Board of Management, December 7th, the members were driven to the United States Marine Barracks where your President General presented the annual Platoon Leaders Class Leadership Award To Sergeant Arthur Garfield

Davis, Jr. Lt. General and Mrs. John C. Munn, representing the Commandant—and Mrs. David M. Shoup entertained us for tea following the presentation and parade. We are indebted to Major Bruce F. Cunliffe who called for us and made arrangements for this presentation.

I spoke on the Fifth D.A.R. School Tour as a guest of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter on December 9th, Mrs. Frederick William Butler, Regent.

On the 15th the annual Christmas Party for the staff at National Headquarters was held in the Assembly Room. Under the direction of Mrs. George B. Hartman, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, the room was beautifully decorated, with a Christmas tree at one end and a lovely appointed table at the other. After the refreshments were served, all joined in singing Christmas carols, led by Mrs. Marguerite Schondau and Mrs. Marguerite Schaufler.

Sunday evening, December 18th, at the invitation of the Commanding General of the Military District of Washington, I attended "The Christmas Story in Pageantry" and a concert of Christmas music by the United States Army Band and the United States Army Chorus in Constitution Hall.

On the 19th I left for my home in Lubec, Maine where I enjoyed the Christmas Season with my relatives.

January 6th I was honored by my own chapter, Frances Dighton Williams of Bangor, Mrs. Irving Thompson, Regent, with a Coffee, at which time I gave a brief talk. That evening I flew to New York City and attended, as the honor guest, the 70th Anniversary Tea of the New York City Chapter, Mrs. Samuel Charles Carter, Regent, held at the Hotel Plaza.

Wednesday, January 18th, I was the guest of Mrs. W. O. Burtner at a luncheon held at the Washington Club in honor of Madame Alphand, wife of the French Ambassador. That afternoon I represented the National Society at a reception at the National Gallery of Art for "Distinguished Ladies" attending the Inaugural.

Thursday evening, January 19th the Inaugural Concert was held in Constitution Hall. I had in my box Governor and Mrs. John Reed of Maine and Congressman and Mrs. Clifford McIntire of Maine.

It was my pleasure to receive at a Tea given by the Potomac Chapter at the District of Columbia Chapter House in honor of Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark on Monday, January 30.

A fifty-star Flag of the United States of America was given to the United States House of Representatives by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and was in its place of prominence back of the Speaker's desk at the opening of the 87th Congress of the United States, which was shown in a color newspaper photo appearing in the Washington papers on that date.

In response to a request received from the United States Air Force Station located at St. Mihiel, France to provide a bit of Christmas cheer for the men in this remote area, our Headquarters Staff and friends sent a wooden box packed with tins of cookies, candies, etc., which box left our Headquarters early in November in time to reach them for the Christmas Season.

My gratitude is expressed to those who have represented me on various occasions. Mrs. Elon G. Salisbury, Maryland State Chairman of Conservation, was asked to represent me at the meeting of the National Wildlife Federation held in Washington on December 6th.

The Society has suffered two great losses during this year of 1960. On October 18th, Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General of Holyoke, Massachusetts, passed away. Mrs. Magna will always be remembered by the members of the Society for her outstanding promotional work in the building of Constitution Hall, for which she

became affectionately known as "The Little Gold Digger." Her many friends mourn her loss, and the National Society pays deep and lasting tribute to her memory.

On November 25th, Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General of New York City was claimed by death, after a long illness. Mrs. Pouch was known for her great interest with and for young people, and because of this interest the Junior Membership Committee became an actuality. Serving during the war years, she was the only President General who was unable to hold a Continental Congress in Washington, due to Government regulations, each Congress being held in a different city during that period. It is a sorrow to the National Society to have to part with two such outstanding personalities within such a short space of time.

To give you a brief summary of accomplishments, I report the following:

The renovation of the Banquet Hall has been completed. This is the first time the Banquet Hall has been redecorated since 1928. We are grateful to the chapters for donating \$5.00 per chair for re-upholstering the chair seats.

The contract for printing the D.A.R. Magazine has been given to the National Publishing Company of Washington, beginning with the January issue.

The Society has engaged the services of a professional Press Relations Director, Mrs. Ruth E. Trantina, who can be contacted at this address by all National Officers and National Chairmen well in advance of speaking engagements so that advance publicity may be arranged.

The National Society's Occupational Scholarship girl, Marjory Kuhn, is now attending Columbia University.

The newly revised edition of *WHAT THE DAUGHTERS DO*, by Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, Recording Secretary General, is now ready for distribution.

On February 15th, I shall leave Washington to attend 13 state conferences, namely Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska and Iowa. My appreciation is again expressed to all states for their cooperation in arranging their conference dates to coordinate with the travel plans of the President General. Due to the distances and the limited period of time in which these visits can be made, it becomes more and more imperative for the states to select the larger, more accessible cities, in which to hold state conferences, when the President General makes her official visit.

In closing this report, I wish to express again my deep gratitude to all who have given constant effort in behalf of the furtherance of our vast program of work.

DORIS PIKE WHITE,
President General.

The President General resumed the chair.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., read her report.

The duties of the First Vice President General are to represent the President General in her absence. As you have just heard, our present President General's health and vitality have permitted her to carry out, most efficiently, all of the duties of her office. Consequently, since our October Board meeting, the services of this First Vice President General have not been requested.

However, this did not cause her to remain in a vacuum and she did enjoy taking the Fifth DAR School Tour with the other DAR members in October. The information gleaned on this Tour has been reflected in her speaking engagements since then.

On November 29th this officer conducted a DAR service for the late Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, using the DAR ritual.

As always, it was a pleasure to be present at the DAR

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Awards ceremony at the United States Marine Corps Barracks, following the December Board meeting, and observe first hand the result of the excellent training of some of our country's young men in the Platoon Leaders Class.

Many inquiries are received by this officer from all over the country regarding all phases of DAR work—from committee work to planning a luncheon—probably as a result of being the Editor of the recent revision of the Handbook. Again I stress the need for *all members*—on whatever level—to obtain and study a copy of this Handbook.

This officer continues to be most appreciative of the many state and chapter yearbooks received and is deeply interested in their contents, which reflect the DAR work throughout the country, and wishes to take this opportunity to express her thanks.

**ADELE WOODHOUSE SULLIVAN,
First Vice President General.**

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling, read her report.

The Chaplains Breakfast will be held on Sunday morning, April 16th in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel, time 7:30, price \$3.50. Reservations to be made with Mrs. Leonidas Irving McDougle, 4701 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 8, D. C. Note the new address of Mrs. McDougle. Your breakfast ticket will include transportation to Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon for the placing of the wreaths. I regret that transportation for others cannot be furnished as we are indebted to the loyal District of Columbia Daughters for this generosity and we cannot impose on them more than is necessary. The services are open to all who wish to attend and if you have your own car, we shall be happy to have you join the motorcade. The President General will be our honored guest and will bring us a word of greeting at the breakfast.

The Memorial Service will be held Sunday afternoon, April 16th at 2:30 in Constitution Hall. Again I urge the State Regents to encourage attendance at this impressive service for our beloved dead which this year includes two Honorary Presidents General. By our presence we express our respect and gratitude for their faithfulness. I hope that all state boxes will be filled.

I am most grateful to you for the many invitations even though I was unable to accept all of them. The yearbooks and messages in the form of cards, greetings and letters were acknowledged. Let me again assure you that I welcome the opportunity to be of service to you and your State Society.

**LENAMAE F. STRIBLING,
Chaplain General.**

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, read her report.

The minutes of the October and December Board meetings were prepared for publication in the *D.A.R. Magazine* and proofread.

Verbatim transcripts and minutes were indexed and bound in the permanent records.

Motions adopted were typed and copies sent to National Officers and committees affected. Motions were copied for the Statute Book and an index made.

The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings held in October and December have been typed and copies mailed to all members of this committee; copied for the permanent record book and indexed. Motions affecting the work of each office and committee were typed separately and delivered.

Notices of the December and February meetings of the Executive Committee and National Board of Management were mailed to the members.

Since the October report 3,785 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to new members.

As authorized by the National Board on October 16, 1959 the two publications, *What the Daughters Do*, and *Highlights of D.A.R. Program Activity*, have been combined into one pamphlet and revised. The new *What the Daughters Do* is available in the office of Corresponding Secretary General for ten cents each, and is now being sent to each new member with her certificate of membership.

In October I attended a very well planned and most enjoyable State Conference in Indianapolis, Indiana. Also, during the latter part of October, I attended the West Virginia State Conference, held in Charleston. This, too, was a most enjoyable and instructive affair. My thanks to the State Regents of these States for their kindness and hospitality.

I also went on the triennial School trip in October, which was instructive and a real pleasure to become better acquainted with those on the Tour.

**BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
Recording Secretary General.**

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Edward Cage Brewer, read her report.

This report covers the work accomplished in my office for the four-month period from September first through December thirty-first, 1960.

A numerical accounting of supplies issued to chapters and individuals requesting this service follows: Application blanks, 17,770; Working Sheets, 13,323; Ancestral Charts, 1,753; *What the Daughters Do* pamphlets, 3,931; *Highlights of Program Activity* booklets, 121; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 3,103; Membership cards, 19,000; Resolutions, 595; Directory of Committees, 65; Library Booklets, 30; Postals, 159; *Is That Lineage Right* booklets, 230; Proceedings of Congress, 26; Americanism Medals, 11; Bylaws, 800; Transfer Cards, 1,550; Packets of letters of instructions, 28; Information leaflets, 1,729; Requirements for and Preparation of Application blanks leaflets, 1,443; DAR Patriotic Education booklets, 631; Miscellaneous leaflets, 1,361; DAR Manuals for Citizenship, 22,809; Total pieces, 90,468.

To the 2,090 new members admitted at the October Board meeting a copy of the booklet *What the Daughters Do* was mailed.

Letters written 1,473. It was with profound regret that I notified you of the death of two of our dearly beloved Honorary Presidents General—Mrs. Russell William Magna on October 18 and Mrs. William H. Pouch on November 28. Never before in the short interval between two National Board meetings has the Death-angel invaded the ranks of our Honorary Presidents General. We shall miss them grievously and shall strive to emulate their worthy services to our National Society. We are grateful for the privilege of having known them as they worked in so many capacities to perpetuate the principles of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Their unselfish devotion to our ideals are a challenge to every Daughter. We reverence the memory of their patriotic service.

The Recording Secretary General has combined the two booklets "What the Daughters Do" and "Highlights of Program Activity." This new booklet entitled "What the Daughters Do" is available at 10¢ per copy. I urge each of you to purchase this booklet; advise your membership of it; carefully read its contents so you may obtain a better knowledge of the broad and varied activities of our organization. An active DAR chapter can be kept alert and strong with an active program.

**IONE B. BREWER,
Corresponding Secretary General.**

The Treasurer General, Miss Marian Ivan Burns, presented her report.

You, no doubt, have already learned of the personnel shortage being experienced in the Treasurer General's office.

Without the assistance of employees from other offices in the building the report and statistics given today could not have covered as complete a period as they do.

Adjustments are being made to prevent a chapter penalty because of the inability of the office to advise the chapter in time for a correction to reach us under our normal

regulations.

I suggest, however, that each State Regent advise her State Treasurer to be certain the February 1961 report is accurate, legible and mailed on time. Due to the present shortage in personnel we will be unable to return February reports for correction and have the corrected report back to include in our February 28, 1961 totals.

The account balances I am giving you today will be audited by L. W. Lafrentz and Company and the complete report published in the April 1961 D.A.R. Magazine.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1960 to DECEMBER 31, 1960

Funds	Balance 2/29/60	Cash Receipts	Cash Disburse- ments	Appro- priations (53,500.00)	Balance, 12/31/60	
					Total	Consisting of Investments (Schedule 4)
Current Fund (Schedule 1)	477,455.18	569,198.52	368,103.12		625,050.58(A)	247,595.00
Special Funds						
Appropriation Funds						
Committee Maintenance	16.18	559.12	1,186.25	2,500.00	1,329.93	1,329.93
Good Citizens	6,348.90	4,812.19	8,366.55	3,000.00	5,794.54	5,794.54
Junior American Citizens	6,354.17	774.76	4,341.76	2,000.00	4,787.17	4,787.17
Americanism and D.A.R.						
Manual	3,636.58	559.12	9,269.43	15,000.00	9,926.27	9,926.27
D.A.R. School		84,359.83	88,359.83	4,000.00		
National Defense	20,454.07	22,085.01	50,338.47	20,000.00	12,200.61	5,000.00
Press Relations	4,019.66	21.00	2,709.82	7,000.00	8,330.84	8,330.84
Groves Cottage	3,210.95	271.70	3,482.65			
American Indians	1,754.51	13,542.96	14,078.82		1,218.65	1,218.65
Classified Index	2,936.73	10.50	2,162.72		784.51	784.51
Charles Simpson Atwell	8,981.96	366.72			9,348.68	8,975.60
Genealogical Forms Binding	755.10	430.00	691.00		494.10	494.10
Harriet E. Bowen	304.72				304.72	304.72
Landscaping	1,246.00	2,372.44	6,423.30		(2,804.86)	(2,804.86)
Life Membership	1,700.61		50.00		1,650.61	1,650.61
D.A.R. Magazine	24,775.52	113,085.32	105,777.66		32,083.18	32,083.18
Museum	11,198.35	5,511.66	12,765.94		3,944.07	3,944.07
Occupational Therapy	1,800.50	512.00	500.00		1,812.50	1,812.50
Reserve for Maintenance	33,979.31	1,158.85	13,878.50		21,259.66	19,863.60
State Rooms	7,619.05	1,590.46	3,931.73		5,277.78	5,277.78
Valley Forge Memorial	835.94		835.94			
Doris Pike White Auditorium and Gymnasium	33,195.19	24,976.00	27,589.02		30,582.17	840.00
Funds participating in Combined Investment Fund						
Ada W. Frazer	7,522.26	149.08			7,671.34	7,522.26
Agnes Carpenter	26,345.26	522.46			26,867.72	26,345.26
Anne Rogers Minor	3,568.01	68.74			3,636.75	522.46
Anonymous	5,209.74	104.20			5,313.94	179.23
Caroline E. Holt	28,681.05	526.80			29,207.85	2,642.92
Dixon Medical	492.48	9.41			501.89	9.41
Edna Crist	8,856.88	1,791.12			10,648.00	8,861.88
Eichelberger Americanization	2,284.70	45.59			2,330.29	45.59
Elnora Corpe	991.00	18.09	4.00		1,005.09	18.09
Eunice R. Porter	940.66	18.09			958.75	18.09
Fannie C. K. Marshall	16,372.48	315.50			16,687.98	15,899.36
Gertrude O. Richards	1,555.77	39.39			1,595.16	37.39
Golden Jubilee	59,689.83	1,127.06			60,816.89	56,246.88
Grace Brosseau	1,000.00	18.81			1,018.81	18.81
Grace C. Marshall	10,848.96	224.64			11,073.60	10,850.96
Grace H. Morris	4,836.92	96.24			4,933.16	96.24
Gridley Adams	1,012.82	18.09			1,030.91	45.54
Helen Pouch	7,764.23	3,124.87	7,500.00		3,389.10	45.54
Hillside School	2,541.42	50.65			2,592.07	50.65
H. V. Washington	28,381.85	541.28	418.22		28,504.91	27,285.30
Investment Trust	144,996.11	21,905.78	4,056.21		162,845.68	149,387.44
Isabel Anderson	4,021.33	30,070.92			34,092.25	30,151.21
Julia C. Fish	24,059.68	448.65			24,508.33	22,565.15
Mary E. Brown Ferrell	2,852.15	56.45			2,908.60	1,943.18
Total special funds	569,949.59	337,732.43	368,717.82	53,500.00	592,464.20	417,765.68
Total current and special funds	1,047,404.77	906,930.95	736,820.94		1,217,514.78	665,360.68
						552,154.10

(A) The current fund balance at December 31, 1960 includes \$433,223.50 until March 1, 1961. In addition approximately \$19,214.00 in dues operations until the applicants are admitted to membership.

received for 1961 dues which will not be available for use in the operations and fees had been received from applicants and will not be available for

Schedule 4

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1960

CURRENT FUND

U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value \$250,000.00 due at various dates from January through May, 1961) 247,595.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

National Defense Committee

Eastern Building and Loan Association 5,000.00

Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund

97 shares Detroit Edison Company 3,375.60
212 8/50 shares Texaco, Inc. 5,600.00 8,975.60

Doris Pike White Auditorium and Gymnasium

10 shares Ford Motor Company 840.00

Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties

90 day U.S. Treasury Bills (maturity value 20,000.00 due January, 1961) 19,863.60

Combined Investment Fund

U.S. Government Securities:

U.S. Treasury Bills, due 2/23/61	12,901.82
U.S. Treasury 3% Bonds, due 2/15/95	60,602.78
U.S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, due 6/15/78-83	10,027.81
U.S. Treasury 4% Bonds, due 10/1/69	15,798.13
U.S. Treasury 4 1/4% Notes, due 5/15/64	35,130.64
U.S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, due 2/15/61	1,007.19
Federal Land Bank 3 1/4% Bonds, due 5/1/71	13,425.00
International Bank for Reconstruction 3 1/4% Bonds, due 10/1/81	11,375.00

Corporate Bonds:

Appalachian Electric Power Co. 3 1/4% Bonds, due 12/1/70	12,862.50
Commonwealth Edison Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 3/1/87	10,290.00
Georgia Power Co. 4.875% Bonds, due 11/1/90	15,187.50
New York Telephone Co. 4 1/4% Bonds, due 5/15/91	15,337.50
Pacific Gas & Electric 3% Bonds, due 6/1/74	14,102.50
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 3% Bonds, due 10/1/75	12,150.00
Southern California Edison 4 1/4% Bonds, due 2/15/82	15,505.00
Union Electric Co. of Missouri 3 1/4% Bonds, due 5/1/71	7,845.00

Corporate Stock:

40 shares American Can Co. 7% preferred	1,680.45
150 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co.	8,694.65
127 shares Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.	4,285.96
50 shares Detroit Edison Co.	1,900.00
137 shares duPont (E.I.) de Nemours & Co.	24,163.37
100 shares General Electric Co.	6,066.03
200 shares General Foods Corp.	5,536.75
177 shares General Motors Corp.	5,929.50
34 shares Kansas Power & Light Co.	854.25
200 shares Radio Corporation of America, 3.50 preferred	14,242.16
200 shares Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	10,747.41
200 shares U.S. Steel Corp.	11,327.96
200 shares Utah Power & Light Co.	7,022.76
200 shares Virginia Electric & Power Co.	5,658.00
104 shares Washington Gas Light Co.	3,497.00
197 shares Wisconsin Electric Power Co.	7,552.95
Uninvested principal cash	378.91
	<u>383,086.48</u>
	(Note)
Total investments—Special Funds	<u>417,765.68</u>
Total investments—Current and Special Funds	<u>665,360.68</u>

Note—The securities in the Combined Investment Fund owned at December 31, 1957 are recorded in the accounts at the closing market price on that date. Subsequent purchases as well as securities of the other funds are stated at cost.

MARIAN BURNS,
Treasurer General.

(Copies of the complete report of the Treasurer General may be obtained by writing to her office.)

As Trustees of the Pension Trust Fund of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we herewith submit the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the ten months ended December 31, 1960.

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

MARIAN BURNS
Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.

JANIE H. GLASCOCK
Clerk to Personnel Committee.
Trustees

TRUSTEES, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PENSION TRUST FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
March 1, 1960 to December 31, 1960

RECEIPTS:

Contribution from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution	\$22,922.54
Employees contributions	1,166.81
Net income from investments	1,966.32
Total receipts	26,055.67

DISBURSEMENTS:

Insurance premiums	27,043.27
Portion of Society contributions paid to employee withdrawing from fund	144.26
Total disbursements	27,187.53
Excess of disbursements over receipts	(1,131.86)
Balance at March 1, 1960	11,277.41
Total balance	10,145.55

Balance consists of:

Cash—The Riggs National Bank:	
Trustees Account	\$2,686.01
State Mutual Assurance Company Acct.	959.54

Investments:

U.S. Treasury Bonds, 2-3/4 % due 9/15/61	2,000.00
U.S. Treasury Bonds, 3% due 2/15/95	500.00
U.S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, 4.375 due 5/15/61	4,000.00
Total balance	10,145.55

The report of the Finance Committee was read by Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Vice Chairman, in the absence of the Chairman, Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel.

During the four month period from September 1, 1960, to and including December 31, 1960, vouchers were approved in the amount of \$226,278.11.

JOSEPHINE NASH ROTHERMEL,
Chairman.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.
Certified Public Accountants
EXECUTIVE OFFICES NEW YORK CITY

TOWER BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

February 27, 1961

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
Washington, D.C.

Mesdames:

We have examined the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the ten-month period ended December 31, 1960, and verified the resulting balances of cash and investments. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying report of the Treasurer General summarizes fairly the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the ten-month period ended December 31, 1960, and the cash balances and investments at that date. Cash receipts and disbursements do not include disposition and acquisition respectively of securities except for gains and losses thereon.

Very truly yours,

F. W. Lafrentz & Co.
Certified Public Accountants.

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F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.
 Certified Public Accountants
 EXECUTIVE OFFICES NEW YORK CITY
 TOWER BUILDING
 WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

February 27, 1961

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
 Washington, D.C.

Mesdames:

We have examined the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the Trustees, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Pension Trust Fund for the ten-month period ended December 31, 1960, and verified the resulting balances of cash and investments. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying report of the Trustees summarizes fairly the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Pension Trust Fund for the ten-month period ended December 31, 1960, and the cash balances and investments at that date. Cash receipts and disbursements do not include disposition and acquisition respectively of securities except for gains or losses thereon.

Very truly yours,

F. W. Lafrentz & Co.
 Certified Public Accountants.

The Treasurer General, Miss Burns, presented the following report on membership:

Deceased	460
Resigned	1,150
Reinstated	146

Miss Burns moved that 146 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

Miss Burns moved that because of the impossibility of processing all mail received by February 1, the reinstatement of all former members who have met all requirements by this date be accepted and included in the count approved at this meeting, thereby preventing any chapter from losing its rightful representation at Congress on this account. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Austin Carl Hayward, read her report.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report, December 7th: Number of applications verified, 1,381; Number of supplementals verified, 220; Total number of papers verified, 1,601.

Since October 12, 1960: Papers returned unverified: Originals, 27; Supplements, 4; New Records verified, 223; Permits issued for official Insignia, 146; miniature, 270; ancestral bars, 277. Letters written, 2,161; Postals written, 3,029; Photostats: Papers, 647 (2,588 pages); Pages of data, 652; Total photostats (pages) 3,240.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD,
 Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 1,381 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Baker. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker, read her report.

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from December 7th to February 1st:

Through their respective State Regents the following three members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Edith C. McKenzie, Boca Raton, Florida; Mrs. LaVerne Johnston Byrket, Nashville,

Indiana; Mrs. Ann E. Williams Smith, White Bluff, Tennessee.

The following two organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Lillian Burke Foltz, Carlinville, Illinois; Mrs. Dona Lee Dickson Gallagher, Beeville, Texas.

The following two chapters are presented for official disbandment: Brigadier General John Glover, Lynn, Massachusetts; Mt. Ashland, Ashland, Oregon.

The following three chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Mt. Diablo, Danville, California; Perkiomen Valley, Pennsburg, Pennsylvania; Benjamin McFarland, New Boston, Texas.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER,
 Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of three organizing regents, disbandment of two chapters, confirmation of three chapters. Seconded by Miss Burns. Adopted.

The Historian General, Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, read her report.

As Historian General, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this department for the months of October, November and December 1960.

As has been the custom since 1952, our Society is designating the month of February 1961 as American History Month. The request is again being made that in each State thruout our nation emphasis be placed upon the commemoration of the birthdays of great men in American history and of the events of historic significance. Thereby we encourage a greater sense of patriotism. We foster thru a continued promotion of the study of American history a greater awareness and deeper understanding of the heritage of freedom.

Promotion of this designated month and of the essay contest in the schools on the subject "Historic Waterways" has been foremost in thought and effort under the capable direction of Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, National Chairman for American History Month. It is reported that the observance promotion and the essay contest are receiving increasingly enthusiastic support and cooperation.

Senators and Congressmen have again been alerted to the reintroduction of a joint resolution (S.J. Res. 22), introduced by Senator Keating of New York on January 6, 1961 at the request of Mrs. Maybe to designate February of each year as American History Month.

As of today the office has received proclamations or statements from 15 states.

Accelerated interest is indicated in the reports received of the number of historic markers erected and in the preservation of historic sites. Your Historian General participated in the dedication ceremonies of Memorial Markers to Trigg County Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and the Mexican War at the East End Cemetery at Cadiz, Kentucky. The Honor Roll listed 26 Trigg County Revolutionary War Soldiers and Patriots.

Our office is developing a cross index file which will contain the names of the Revolutionary soldiers whose graves have been marked by our chapters and state societies. If such a marker has been reported to the office a card with the name of the soldier and the information accompanying the report will be found in this special card file when the project is completed. When time permits the office hopes to comb the early Smithsonian Institution reports which contain much data of this nature. This card file is open to our members and outsiders.

Our portfolio of original signatures of first Governors of the States has grown to fourteen original signatures. The photostats of other signatures are being held until the originals can be secured.

Colored postcards of our "Repository of Americana" are now available both in the office of the Historian General and the Museum.

We continue to be appreciative of your response to our Americana Fund. During the months of October, November and December the office has issued 322 American History Award Certificates; 10,890 American History Month stickers; 51 American History Medals; 40 American History Month posters and received contributions to the Americana Fund of \$574. These figures will be much larger as the result of the activity in January in the promotion of February as American History Month.

During these three months reports of the placing of 86 markers were received. Of these, 47 were placed for Revolutionary soldiers; 1 for the wife of such a soldier; 4 for noted historic persons; 1 on an historic building; 5 on historic sites; 1 to mark a trail; 1 on the grave of a Real Daughter; and the remaining 26 on the graves of deceased members.

Ten individual donors gave to our Americana collection a total of 23 items. Three of these items were photostats of signatures which are being held for the original signatures.

District of Columbia—Commemorative booklet containing the Inaugural speech of George Washington on April 30, 1789; Judge Lynn Chapter, Mrs. Marguerite Orme Dent.

Georgia—Appointment of John S. French as a Lieutenant in the army for the State of New York in April 1811, signed by the 5th Governor of New York, David D. Tompkins; Tomochichi Chapter, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling.

Louisiana—Photostat of signature of First Governor, William C. Claiborne, dated at New Orleans, 13 January 1806 (to be replaced when original signature is secured); New Iberia Chapter, Mrs. J. B. Rutherford.

New Hampshire—Hand-written order, dated N.H., Exeter, July 3, 1794, signed M. Weare, President for wages in Capt. Centers Company in 1791 to John Taylor Giltman Esq., Treas. to be paid by discount out of States taxes to John Stevens or bearer, 15 £ 12 shillings. Reverse bears "This order is a Counterfeit, M. Weare" (later first Governor of New Hampshire); 112-page paper-bound book of 1806 report of the Royal Humane Society by W. Hawes, M.D. printed in London; tattered copy of the Farmer's Almanack, 1810; dog-eared 71-page book, The Self Instructor or a system of Practical Arithmetic by John White, 1818; Winnipesaukee Chapter, Mrs. Elliot W. Burbank. Photostat of a promise to pay note signed by Joseph Prescott, 9 Oct. 1741 and signed memorandum re note re Jonathan Swett, signed by Meschech Weare; Library Trustees at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire.

New York—Hand-written deed to son William of land in West Stockbridge, County of Berkshire, Mass. by John Rees, 5 March 1803; letter to Honored Father, Mr. Hugo Dewey, Gt. Barrington, Mass. from daughter Lydia (Hannah); note to Cornelius Clark, dated January 29, 1810 at Sherburn, N.Y. for \$2,000 from Job Clark of the town of Hone (?) and County M. . . ., witnessed by Timothy Hatch and Wells Hatch; indenture for land in Rome, Oneida County, N.Y. between Amos Simmons, Wheeler Barret, et al, conveying to Francis Saunders, 8 April 1820; indenture for land transferred 31 October 1795 by Willet Ranney to M. . . . Sewall, a part of Fonda's patent, et al; including Andrew Vredenburgh of Rome, Oneida County, N.Y.; note to Simeon Fuller, September 1826 on land conveyed to Andrew Vredenburgh; indenture for land conveyed to Simeon Fuller by Andrew Vredenburgh, 30 September 1826; indenture, 1 December 1827 between Rufus Barnes of Rome, Oneida County and Andrew Vredenburgh, witnessed by Daniel/David Butts and Allen Wright; hand-written record of Henry Dopps family containing 14 names with dates running from 8 June 1769 to 18 February 1856; hand-written record of births and deaths of family of Daniel and Lucy Knapp, dates running from 22 August 1760 to

1880; hand-written record of births and deaths of family of John Rees and wife, Mary Spoor Rees, dates running from 9 March 1735 to 20 August 1868 containing names of sons, daughters, wives and husbands; Quassaick Chapter, Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove; book—Dobell's Schoolmaster's Assistant, Improved and Enlarged, being a plain Practical System of Arithmetic, adapted to the United States, by Nathan Daboll; Tawasentha Chapter, Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe.

Oregon—Photostat of signature of First Governor, John Whiteaker, 8th July, 1858 (to be replaced when original signature is secured); Chemekta Chapter, Mrs. Alfred J. Vick.

Tennessee—Book—Sequel to the English Grammar, by Lindley Murray, 1809; State of Franklin Chapter, Mrs. Wade H. Fleenor.

West Virginia—Warrant, May in the second Year of the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Sheriff of Rockingham County to seize John Johnston to answer plea of George Ruddell of a plea of trespass—"not executed the defendant being a soldier in the Army, Josiah Davison, 1779"; Shenandoah Valley Chapter, Mrs. Russell J. Bergen.

ARCHIVES COLLECTION

Alaska—Record of "Alaska's Flag" designated in 1955 as the official Alaska song—this was used at the National Board dinner, 11 October 1960 which celebrated the 70th year of the Society and honored the new State; Mrs. William Allan Parry; copy of words and music of "Alaska's Flag"; Senator E. L. Bartlett.

Hawaii—Record of Hawaii Statehood Dedication service, March 13, 1959; record of "Hawaii Ponoi", commemorating Admission Day, 21 August 1959 (one of 1,000 made and master record destroyed; Mrs. Walter Lyde McCleery; photostat of sheet music of "Hawaii Ponoi", Hawaiian State Anthem; Senator Oren E. Long.

New York—31-page pamphlet of the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society, listing the 1894 National Board of Management, with "M. R. McDowell" written on cover; North Riding Chapter, Mrs. Guy A. Luburg;

"Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution" by Frank Moore, 1855; General Jacob Odell Chapter, Mrs. Charles J. Graef.

Wisconsin—11th Continental Congress program, Feb. 17-22, 1902; glossy of National Board of a Continental Congress with Mrs. Story as President General; John Bell Chapter, Mrs. Karl Kiesel.

I greatly appreciate the generous cooperation given to our phase of the work of the Society by our Press Relations Chairman, our Radio and Television Chairman and our Public Relations Director.

FRANCES BRYAN HOKE,
Historian General

The Librarian General, Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, read her report.

The year is drawing to a close and your Librarian General wishes to express her appreciation to the State and Chapter Librarians for their splendid cooperation. Many contributions of books and money have come to the library with special interest in our Special Project for funds for microfilming valuable books. Also from the Virginia D.A.R. we have received three gray metal Guide O'Files which have been very helpful in the daily work of the office. From the Michigan State Society, D.A.R. we have received two steel two-shelf book carts. We are most grateful for these needed gifts.

We shall look forward to meeting all State and Chapter Librarians who may attend the Continental Congress. Our meeting will be April 17th, 9:30 A.M. in the National

Officers Club Room, Second Floor of the Administration Building. Mrs. Fred Reinders will speak on "Research in Court Houses."

In January a letter with questionnaire, asking for report of the year's work, was sent to all State Librarians. As requested I hope all reports will be in my office by March 1st.

Correspondence with the many active State Librarians reveal continued interest in your library. The following list of gifts totals 154 books, 59 pamphlets and 15 manuscripts.

Visitors to the library, as well as members, appreciate and enjoy the privilege of access to our shelves.

BOOKS

CANAL ZONE

Some Puckets and Their Kin. Hester E. Garrett. 1960. From the compiler.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book. 1960-1961. From Connecticut D.A.R.

DELAWARE

The Jones Family in America. Adelaide J. Huff. 1960. From Mrs. Earle P. Huff through Colonel Haslet Chapter.

Following 4 books from Delaware D.A.R.:

The Sipple Family. W. V. Sipple, pub. 1954.

Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware. Vol. 2. 1935.

Court Records of Kent County 1680-1705. Leon deValinger, ed. 1959.

Walter Wharton's Land Survey Register 1675-1679. Albert C. Meyers, ed. 1955.

Delaware History. Vol. 8. 1958-1959. From Mrs. Glenn S. Skinner.

Following 2 books from Coch's Bridge Chapter:

Delaware History. Vol. 9, #2. 1960.

Index to Volume 8 Delaware History. 1958-1959.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Biography of Revolutionary Heroes. Mrs. Williams. 1839. From Elizabeth Bourn through Monticello Chapter.

Following 4 books from Independence Bell Chapter:

Genealogy of Marmaduke and Hannah Levitt Eckles. Lulu I. W. Hare. 1960. (2 copies)

Genealogy of One Branch of the Family of Clayton. Lulu I. W. Hare. 1960. (2 copies)

The Lake Champlain Naval Battles of 1776-1814. S. E. Hammersley.

1959. From Mrs. R. B. Connaught through Independence Bell Chapter.

Some History of the Families of Alexander, Bauer, Bentley and Others. 1960. Compiled and presented by Janis H. Miller.

The Vandevere of N. C., Kentucky and Indiana. Mabel Van Dyke Baer. 1960. From the compiler through Monticello Chapter.

FLORIDA

One Man's Family—Thomas Family. Charles O. Thomas. 1959. From Mrs. Webster C. Cash.

GEORGIA

A History of the Cowan Family. Zachary S. and Martha W. Cowan. From Katherine G. Tunnell through Nancy Hart Chapter.

The Episcopal Church in Georgia 1733-1957. Henry T. Malone. 1960. From Mrs. R. Hugh Reid through Vidalia Chapter.

INDIANA

Original Minutes of the Shiloh Church, Rush County, 1836. From Mrs. Allen G. Miner through Capt. Harmon Aughey Chapter.

Stinesville Centennial 1855-1955. From Bloomington Chapter.

History of No Creek, Ohio County, Ky. Harry D. Tinsley. 1953. From Vanderburgh Chapter.

Disorders and Divisions in the Yearly Meeting of Friends Held in Philadelphia. James Cockburn. 1829. From Mrs. M. A. Payne and Mrs. Lewellyn R. Johnson through Plankeshaw Chapter.

Records of the Descendants of Hugh Clark of Watertown, Mass. 1640-1866. John Clark. 1866. From Mrs. James Bevan through Julia Watkins Brass Chapter.

IOWA

Prunty Genealogy. L. D. Prunty. 1958. From Mrs. Helen C. Ehmkke.

KENTUCKY

Daughters of the American Revolution Yearbook State of Kentucky. 1959-1960. From Kentucky D.A.R.

MAINE

Biography of General Joshua L. Chamberlain. W. M. Wallace. 1960. From Lydia Putnam Chapter.

General John Glover and His Marblehead Mariners. G. A. Billias. 1960. From Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS

Book of Boston, the Colonial Period. 1960. From Marjorie D. Ross, the compiler.

MINNESOTA

The Koenig Album. Robert F. Koenig. 1949. From Minnesota D.A.R.

MISSISSIPPI

D.A.R. Year Book Mississippi Society 54th Annual State Conference. 1959-1960. From Mississippi D.A.R.

MISSOURI

Historic Events of Worcester, Mass. 1922. From Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

Washington Valley an Informal History, Morris County. Barbara Hoskins. 1960. From Morristown Chapter.

NEW YORK

Land O'Goshen (Goshen, N.Y.) Then and Now. Elizabeth Sharts. 1960. From Mrs. George Dennis.

Following 8 books from New York D.A.R.:

The Descendants of Matthias Hatfield. Abraham Hatfield. 1954.

Schoharie County Cemetery Records. Gertrude A. Barber. 7 vols. 1932.

Biographical Sketches of Leading Citizens of Chenango Co. 1898. From Mrs. Edwin P. Smith through James Madison Chapter.

Providence Plantations for 250 Years. W. A. Greene. 1886. From Mary M. Fouracre through Abigail Fillmore Chapter.

The Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut. F. G. Mather. 1913. From Mrs. Hugh Barclay through Ontario Chapter.

Our Famous Women. 1894. From Comfort Tyler Chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA

Descendants of Claiborne Howard Soldier of the American Revolution. G. W. Cook. 1960. From North Carolina D.A.R.

Betsy Dowdy's Ride. Nell W. Wechter. 1960. From John F. Blair, the publisher through North Carolina D.A.R.

Following 2 books from Rachel Caldwell Chapter:

A Sketch of the Life and Character of the Rev. David Caldwell. D. D. E. W. Caruthers. 1842.

The Women of the American Revolution. E. F. Ellet. Vol. 2. 1848.

OHIO

Ezra Perry of Sandwich, Mass. and Some of His Descendants. Ruth V.P.W. Rosengarten. 1955. From Mrs. Fay P. Lowe.

"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Vol. 8, No. 4. 1905. From Miss Mary Belle Linnell.

History of Seneca County. 1886. From Miss Blanche Weimer through Col. William Crawford Chapter.

OKLAHOMA

Barking Water, the Story of Wewoka. Charles Johnson, ed. 1960. From Mrs. A. A. Walker through Cedar River Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND

Genealogy of the Stone Family. Richard C. Stone. 1866. From Mrs. Louis Oliver through Esek Hopkins Chapter.

Nathaniel Greene, Strategist of the American Revolution. Theodore Thayer. 1960. From Mrs. William Lewis through Col. Christopher Greene Chapter.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston's Sons of Liberty. Richard Walsh. 1959. From Mrs. George H. Davis through Star Fort Chapter.

Samuel Pinkney Tate Family Records. Mattie A. Plyler. 1960. From the compiler through Waxhaws Chapter.

Lancaster County Tours. Viola C. Floyd. 1956. From Waxhaws Chapter.

TENNESSEE

Cavannaugh (Cavnar) Lineage Book. Othelia B. Smith. 1960. From Tempa T. Wilkerson through General Francis Nash Chapter.

Following 2 books from Judge David Campbell Chapter:

Hawkins County Marriage Records 1789-1863. Pollyanna Creekmore. Vol. 2. 1958.

Warren County Census of 1850. 1958.

TEXAS

Following 6 books from Texas D.A.R.:

Proceedings of the 61st Annual State Conference Texas Society of the N.S.D.A.R. 1960.

The Holland-Jackson Record with Related Hoyle-Swofford History. P. D. McCall. 1959.

Charles B. Houston Biographical Sketch. W. W. Houston, ed. 1903.

Heusinger Family in Texas. E. W. Heusinger. 1945.

John Watt Pioneer. A. Genealogical Collection. F. H. Watt. 1941.

David Fleming Houston, Biographical Sketch. 1889.

Northcutt Families of Kentucky. Dolly Northcutt. 1960. From the compiler.

VERMONT

Following 2 books from Vermont D.A.R.:

Genealogical Record of John Brown and His Descendants. H. C. Baker. Publ. 1912.

History of a Surname With Some Account of the Line of John Gooch in New England. F. A. Gooch. 1926.

VIRGINIA

Virginia Genealogies. H. E. Hayden. 1959. From Albemarle Chapter.

History of the Churches and Ministers and of Franklin Association in Franklin Co., Mass. Theophilus Packard. 1854. From Mrs. J. V. Buffington through Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter.

WISCONSIN

D.A.R. Year Book Wisconsin Society 63rd Annual State Conference. 1959-60. From Wisconsin D.A.R.

OTHER SOURCES

Living Descendants of Blood Royal. Arthur Adams & Count d'Angerville. 1959. From Warner S. McCall.

The Criags of Southern Indiana. Claud C. Carter. 1960. From the compiler.

The Life and Times of Joseph L. Meek. H. E. Tobie. 1949. From Joseph L. Meeks.

The following 2 books from Robert N. Smith:

The Family Storey, 1725-1955. 1955.

Storey-Price-Rascoe-Smith Family History 1725-1959. R. N. Smith. 1959.

A South Carolina Family—Miles-Smith. L. T. Miles. 1960.

History of Spartanburg County. J. B. O. Landrum. 1900.

The Fairfax Proprietary. J. L. Dickinson. 1959.

The Territorial Papers of the United States. Clarence Edwin Carter. Vol. 25. 1960. From the compiler.

State of Connecticut Register and Manual. 1960. From Connecticut State Library.

Rexburg, Sugar City and Rigby, Idaho City Directory. 1960. From the Gobble Agency.

A History of the Donaldson Family and Its Connections. A. Donaldson. 1878. From Warren A. Donaldson.

Parish Lines Diocese of Southwestern Virginia. C. F. Cocke. 1960. From Virginia State Library.

Ancestors and Descendants of Cader Atkins Parker 1810-1886. R. S. Roddenberry. 1959. From the compiler.

St. Anthony and Ashton, Fremont County, Idaho City Directory 1960-61. 1960. From the Gobble Agency.

The Jamison Family 1647-1960. H. D. Jamison. 1960. From the compiler.
Our Family Ties—Wright Family. M. S. Wright. 1960. From the compiler.
Year Book of the Society of Indiana Pioneers. 1960. From the Society of Indiana Pioneers.
 Following 21 books purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund: *The Register of St. Paul's Parish 1715-98.* George H. S. King. 1960.
Memorial of the Morse. Abner Morse. 1950.
Morse Genealogy. J. H. Morse & E. W. Leavitt. 1903.
Shockoe Hill Cemetery, Richmond, Va. A. B. Rudd. 1960.
William Lewis of Horry Co., S.C. Mary L. Stevenson. 1960.
Alabama Records. K. F. Jones & P. J. Gander. Vol. 196. 1960.
Cemetery Inscriptions Davidson Co., N.C. G. H. Livengood. 1960.
The Goodner Family. H. W. Lacey. 1960.
Marriages of Henrico Co., Va. 1680-1808. H. H. Lindsay. 1960. (2 copies)
The Jesuit Missions of St. Mary's Co., Md. E. W. Beitzell. 1959.
New Hanover Co., N.C. Court Minutes 1786-93. A. M. Walker. Pt. 3. 1960.
Virginia Revolutionary Pension Applications. J. F. Dorman. Vol. 5. 1960. (2 copies)
History and Genealogy of William Cunningham and Wife Nancy (Carr) Cunningham. B. C. Gingles. 1957.
The Tod(d)s of Caroline Co., Va., and Their Kin. A. T. Rubey. 1960.
Historical Southern Families. John B. Boddie. Vol. 5. 1960.
The Van Ness Heritage and Allied Genealogies. L. G. Van Ness. 1960.
Name Index to Gazetteer of New York State. J. H. French. 1860.
One Branch of the Colby Family. E. C. Colby. 1900.
Leonard Dictionary. H. L. Standish. 1943.
Some Connecticut Families. K. P. Hayward. 1948.
Records of Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N.Y. and Bethel Free Church, Washington St. Church. Lois Badger. 1948.

PAMPHLETS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The 6th Militia Co. of Conn. in the Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin. Vol. 25, No. 2. 1960. From Mrs. Frederick L. Allman through Col. James McCall Chapter.

ILLINOIS

Following 3 pamphlets from Mrs. Harold I. Meyer through Chicago Chapter:
Official List of Counties and Incorporated Municipalities of Illinois. C. F. Carpenter. 1959.
A Guide to Source Materials in the New Jersey State Library and Other State Agencies. Rebecca Schlam and Kenneth W. Richards. 1957.
Preliminary Inventories—Administrative Records of the Bureau of Pension and the Pension Service. T. M. Boardman. 1953.
Fowler, N.Y. A History of the Town 1807-1957. H. S. Cunningham. 1957. From Evelyn C. Peters through Dewalt Mechlin Chapter.

LOUISIANA

Anderson and Allied Families. John Q. Anderson. 1960. From the compiler through Long Leaf Pine Chapter.

MICHIGAN

History of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Three Rivers. Sue L. Silliman. 1934. From Michigan D.A.R.

NEW YORK

Vanderheof Family the First Five Generations. W. V. Ledley. 1959. From Mrs. E. E. Lay through Sa-go-wa-ta Chapter.
Van Sise Family the First Five Generations. W. V. Ledley. 1960. From Mrs. Harold Magee.
 Following 11 pamphlets from Miss Gladys Clark:
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Vol. 1, No. 4; Vol. 3, No. 1; Vol. 4, Nos. 2 & 3; Vol. 60, No. 1. 1870, 1872, 1873, 1929.
The New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin. Vol. 1, Nos. 2 & 3; Vol. 6, No. 4; Vol. 8, Nos. 2 & 4; Vol. 9, No. 1. 1917, 1923, 1924, 1925.

NORTH CAROLINA

Following 5 pamphlets from Guilford Battle Chapter:
The War of the Regulation and the Battle of Alamance. M. W. S. Powell. 1957.
Bentonville Battleground State Historic Site.
Alamance Battleground.
Charles B. Aycock Birthplace.
Brunswick Town.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Diller Family. J. F. Ringwalt. 1942. From Elsie E. Eisenhart through Gettysburg Chapter.
 Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Helen Seas through Pymatuning Chapter:
A Genealogy of Esther Bowman and Patrick Rice. Helen C. Seas. 1960.
The Genealogy of the Bowman Family 1710-1897. R. A. Bowman.
Your Family Tree. Beulah Heffelfinger & Frances S. Helman. Vol. 10, No. 1. 1960. From Indiana County Chapter.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Father Weidner "The King of the Forks." R. V. Whitener. 1916. From Mattie A. Plyler through Waxhaws Chapter.

TENNESSEE

Granger County Federal Census of 1810, Population Schedule and County Tax Lists for 1810. 1956. From Judge David Campbell Chapter.
150th Anniversary of Bent Creek Cemetery, 1960. From Mrs. Mary N. Boyan.
David Crockett and Others in Fentress County. A. R. Hogue. 1955. From Mrs. J. P. Holt.

VERMONT

Eureka, The First Village in Springfield, Vt. Mary W. Ellis. 1959. From General Lewis Morris Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

Progeny and Ancestry of Milton Poppie Tilley of New Canaan, Conn. M. P. Tilley. 1953. From the compiler.
Winnebago Co., Illinois Marriage Records 1836-50. R. L. Steenrod. From the compiler.
The Orra Eugene Monnette Genealogy Catalogue. 1960. From Harold L. Hamill.
Klumph Genealogy and Early Klumph History. R. A. Klumph. 1960. From the compiler.

The Stephen J. Redden Family of Worcester Co., Md. Richard S. Uhrbrock. 1960. From the compiler.

Dr. Arthur Adams 1881-1960. Milton Rubincam. 1960. From the compiler.

The Belfield Family. John Lyman. 1960. From the compiler.

Krueger Genealogy. Richard L. Fetzer. 1960. From the compiler.

Valley Forge Yesterday and Today. Ronald E. Heaton. 1960. From the compiler.

DeKalb Co., Illinois Marriage Records 1837-50. R. L. Steenrod. 1960. From the compiler.

The Descendants of Thomas F. Berry 1819-66 and the Descendants of Ira Ward Berry 1855-1923. Lawrence W. Berry. 1960. From the compiler.

Wandering Back—Hammack, Norton, Granger and Payne Families. Henry F. Hammack. 7 pts. From the compiler.

MANUSCRIPTS

NEW JERSEY

Bible Records of the Bunce and Maltbie Families. From Mrs. Louise Burnett through David Demarest Chapter.

NEW YORK

Bible Records of Homer and Erastis Smith of Chenango Co., N.Y. From Comfort Tyler Chapter.

VERMONT

Identity of Joshua Fraze 1772-1845. Beatrix M. Davis. 1960. From the compiler.

OTHER SOURCES

Following 12 family Bible Records from the Stamford Genealogical Society, Inc.:

Brady; Cooley; Copeland; Ray; Fitch; Knapp; Wager; Waterbury; Weed; Wells; Wentworth and Whitlock.

CHARTS

OTHER SOURCES

The Family of Stephen Austin of Staplehurst County Kent, England. W. Wallace Austin. From the compiler.

PHOTOSTATS

OTHER SOURCES

Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Tabb Bolling and Seignora Peyton. Mary C. Thurber. 1909. From Mr. Colin James.

PERIODICALS

NORTH CAROLINA

Subscription to the Womack Genealogy. 1960. From North Carolina D.A.R.

OTHER SOURCES

National Genealogical Publications Exchange. 1960-61.

MAPS

NEW JERSEY

The Province of New Jersey Divided into East & West Commonly Called The Jerseys. From New Jersey D.A.R.

MICROFILMS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Laufer History. C. A. Laufer. 1906. From Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

BOOKS

CALIFORNIA

Genealogical Records. San Diego Chapter. Vol. 5. 1960.
Reed-Granger and Allied Families. Mary E. R. Holly. 1958.
Index to Haskins' Argonauts of California. L. M. Spinazze. 1960.

CONNECTICUT

Records of Church of Christ in Unity & North Stratford 1731-1808. 1960.

ILLINOIS

Following 4 books from Chicago Chapter:
Ancient Landmarks of Pembroke, Mass. H. W. Litchfield. 1909.
History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N.J. John Hall. 1912.
New History of America. C. R. Tuttle. 1876.
A History of Belpre, Washington Co., Ohio. C. E. Dickinson. 1920.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Cemetery Records. Vol. 1. 1960.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana Tombstone Inscriptions. Vol. 10 & 11. 1960.
Genealogical Records. Spirit of '76 Chapter. 1960.

MASSACHUSETTS

Some Descendants of John and Lucy Rockwell Mears of Windsor, Conn. H. E. R. Healy. 1960.
Bible Records. 1960.

MICHIGAN

1850 Census of Brewster and Harwich in Barnstable Co., Mass. 1960.
Sketches of Old Hillsdale Historical and Genealogical. Vivian L. Moore. Vol. 5. 1960.
Alphabetical Index of Portrait & Biographical Album of Jackson County, 1890. Hilda Van Auken. 1960.
Genealogical Records. 1960.

MISSISSIPPI

Bible and Cemetery Records. 1960.

MISSOURI

Early Marriage Records 1819-50 and Wills 1820-70 of Cooper County. E. P. Ellsberry. 1959.

NEW YORK

Downs Family of Long Island. A. C. Downs. 1959.
They Went to Church in Amity 1796-1896. Carrie T. Feagles.
Spraker Family of the Mohawk Valley. J. R. & H. A. Spraker. 1958.
Our Revolutionary Ancestors Honored by the Towns of Guilderland, McDonough, Oxford and Smyrna. 1959-60.
Church, Town and Cemetery Records—Index to Volumes 1-110. 1960.
Records of West Clarkstown Reformed Church, Rockland County. 1960.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Index to Volumes 41 to 51 Bible and Family Records and Volumes 111 to 156 Cemetery, Church, Town and Miscellaneous Records of New York State. 1960.
Miscellaneous Records. 1960.
Unpublished Bible Records. Vol. 100. 1960.
Old Dutchess Forever. The Story of An American County. H. N. MacCracken. 1956.

OKLAHOMA

The American Family Hoisington. Harry Hoisington. 1938.

PENNSYLVANIA

Cumberland Co., Pa. Shiremanstown and Camp Hill Church and Cemetery Records. Anne S. Black. 1959.

TENNESSEE

Paternal and Maternal Ancestors, Uncles, Aunts and Cousins of Mary Parker Hughes. T. P. Hughes. 1960.

VERMONT

Genealogical Records Committee Report. Vol. 30. 1960.

WISCONSIN

Bible and Family Records. 1960.
Cemetery and Church Records Prior to 1905. Vol. 2, Pts. 1 & 2. 1960.

PAMPHLETS

KANSAS

Addendum to the History of the Bowles Family by Thomas M. Farquhar. Mable A. Evans. 1960.

MISSOURI

Marriage Records of Charlton Co., 1821-52. E. P. Ellsberry. 1959.
Marriage Records of Daviess County, 1836-55. E. P. Ellsberry. 1959.

NEBRASKA

Marriage Records of Douglas County 1892-93. 1960.

NEW JERSEY

Chronicles of the Croft Family Which Include Vought & Croft Soldiers of the American Revolutions. 1960.

OREGON

Miscellaneous Family and Town Sketches. 1960.

WISCONSIN

Marriage Records of Beloit and Portage. Vol. 2. 1960.

MICROFILMS

OHIO

Recorded Deeds of Hamilton County. 7 Rolls.

ESTHER M. HAGER,
Librarian General.

In the absence of the Curator General, Mrs. O. George Cook, her report was filed.

The past three months have brought to the Museum several contributions, of one hundred dollars each, for the silver cases newly installed in the Museum, and for the Curator General's Investment Fund. May I list here these State Societies which have contributed so generously, and the Museum Chairmen and Advisers chiefly responsible for this interest: Missouri, Mrs. Ben Page; California; New York, Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, Mrs. Max J. Schnurr; New Jersey; North Carolina.

The Curator is planning to exhibit during Continental Congress this next April a special group of historic items chiefly on loan from the Kansas City Museum, Kansas City, Missouri; the U.S. National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; the American Numismatics Society, New York City. You will read more about this in the March issue of our *D.A.R. Magazine*.

May I report here that the December issue of *Town and Country* carried an ad of the Scalaramde Silks Company which used a color reproduction of our President General's handsome Reception Room.

In October of last year the Museum received a beautiful fan in its special case. This addition to the fan collection was a gift of Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, through the Pennsylvania Society.

We received through gifts these past months additions of items to the following collections: china, glass, pottery, furniture, the outstanding item of furniture being an American side chair of 1730 date, and of Export Porcelain, three matched covered baluster-shaped jars. These were gifts of nonmembers living in Washington City. A glass milk pan or bowl attributed to the Gallatin factory near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, c. 1800, is another good addition, this from a Pennsylvania member.

An important American historic decorative arts item has been added to the *Maine State Room*. This is a mahogany armchair of Chippendale design and it is a duplicate of one which is owned by the New York Historical Society in New York City. The chair in New York is attributed to have been used in Federal Hall, New York City, at the time of George Washington's inauguration in 1789. We expect this to be on exhibition for Congress.

I am greatly pleased to announce that the *Louisiana Society* has started major improvements to the room it maintains in Memorial Continental Hall. The *District of Columbia Society* is accumulating data for consideration of major changes and improvement to its room.

The *New Jersey Society* has authorized the repairs and safeguarding of the exterior exposed stained glass windows in its room. These are very interesting as historic vignettes of the Revolutionary activities in that state, and valuable intrinsically.

The *Indiana Society* plans repainting of its room. The *Alabama Society* is working toward new window hangings for Congress this year. *Kentucky* continues seeking a pair of 18th century armchairs as suitable additions.

The *Delaware Society* seeks additions to the handsome interior of its room. *West Virginia* is also active with room improvements. The pair of 18th century tables added to the *New York Room* are now on exhibition. These were restored by the New York Society.

Of great personal interest is the start which the *California Society* has approved for real changes in the room which is maintained here as a period room honoring California.

I regret to announce that due to the burdens of work in the bookkeeping office our financial records cannot at this time be reported. This affects the contributions from all the state societies for the past three months.

MUSEUM GIFTS

California—\$100 silver fund, State Society. Sampler, American, late 18th century; sampler, American, signed Sarah E. Snell, aged 10 years, 1812, Mrs. Edward J. Billings, through Commodore Sloat Chapter. Miniature linen press, Canadian, c.1840; miniature chest, American, c.1840; boybow, New England, c.1740; clock, French, c.1820, Mrs. J. Floyd Field, John Rutledge Chapter.

District of Columbia—Snuff box, English, c.1810; beaded bag, American, c. 1820, Mrs. John W. Rowley, Continental Chapter. Silk inaugural ribbon, William Henry Harrison, March 4, 1841, Mrs. Charles P. Suman, Continental Chapter. Handleless cup and saucer decorated with the initials GW and MW on either side of the Washington family crest, probably produced for the 1889 Centennial, Mrs. Marguerite Orme Dent, Judge Lynn Chapter. Rosewood side chair, French or American, c.1850; cherry what-not, American, c.1860 (for Caroline Scott Harrison case); stoneware crock, American c.1840-60 (for Oklahoma Kitchen), Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades, Army and Navy Chapter. Child's chair, c.1860, (for Missouri Room), Mrs. Frank Hodson, Columbia Chapter.

Illinois—Letter signed by D. Carroll, Baltimore, August 2, 1779; an order to pay a juror, signed by Wil. Livingston, Trenton, New Jersey, May 20, 1785, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Fields, Louis Joliet Chapter.

Massachusetts—Book, *The Great Centennial Exposition 1876*, described and illustrated by J. S. Ingram, (for Museum Library), Mrs. Maria W. Reynolds, Betty Allen Chapter.

Missouri—\$100 silver cases, Kansas City Chapter; \$100 silver cases, Sue Hargis Christopher (Mrs. Max A.), Kansas City Chapter; \$100 silver cases, Loraine Shields Page (Mrs. Ben), Kansas City Chapter.

New Jersey—\$100 silver cases, Mrs. Frederic William Lathrop, Continental Chapter. Cap; 2 net lace collars;

linen shift, Mrs. Elmer Carlough, Red Mill Chapter. Silver mustard spoon, English, 1801-02; bowl and tray, English Staffordshire pottery, c.1825, Miss Genevieve Gordon, John Rutherford Chapter.

New York—\$100 silver cases, Mrs. Ella Wilson Kramer, Jonas Bronck Chapter; \$100 silver cases, Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter; \$100 silver cases, Mrs. Max J. Schnurr, Tawasentha Chapter; \$100 museum investment fund, Miss Alice Butterfield. Check signed by G. Washington, Mrs. Earl B. Wright, Chancellor Livingston Chapter. Doll cradle, handmade about 1852-53, Ulster County, New York (for New Hampshire Attic), Mrs. William F. Russell, Saugerties Chapter.

North Carolina—\$200 silver cases, State Society.

Oregon—Table cloth, napkin, cloth, 3 towels, all hand loomed linen, American, 18th century; towel, hand loomed linen, American, early 19th century; silver spoon, American, c.1800; silver spoon, American, c.1830; silver spoon, American, c.1840; pewter porringer, American, c.1820, Helen Plumb Thomas (Mrs. Bert C.), Eulalona Chapter. Gold ring, American, c.1810, Mrs. John Nelson Keeler, Portland Chapter.

Pennsylvania—Antique fan in special case, Mrs. Dwight David Eisenhower. Blown glass bowl, American, c.1800, Miss Ida L. Gray, Great Meadows Chapter. Silver spoon, American, c.1830, Mrs. Caroline Maple Williams, through Great Meadows Chapter.

Vermont—Sampler, signed Polly Morrell age 12 years 1832 Huntington; double woven coverlet bearing the name Polly Morrell, St. Lawrence Co. (N.Y.) 1850, Miss Clara E. Purvee, Rebecca Hastings Chapter.

Nonmembers—Porcelain watch stand, French, c.1850 (for Missouri Room), Miss Lucy Leigh Bowie, Maryland. China teapot and lid, Miles Mason, so-called British Nanking, c.1800; china dish, tea bowl and saucer, 3 coffee cups—all matching teapot; 3 matched baluster-shaped covered jars, Chinese porcelain, c.1760; English earthenware sugar bowl, Don pottery works, c.1800, Mrs. William A. Sutherland, District of Columbia.

MUSEUM PURCHASES

Washington medal, c.1860. Washington medal, c.1800.

STATE ROOM GIFTS

Maine—Mahogany armchair of Chippendale design, American, c.1780, State Society.

New York—Pair of mahogany console tables, 18th century American, Kathryn Ryan Muster (Mrs. Edward), Women of '76 Chapter. Fifty-star American Flag, Mrs. Albert W. Humm, Matinecock Chapter.

Tennessee—Silk mourning badge honoring Andrew Jackson, Dr. Leo Schwartz, through Fort Nashborough Chapter.

VERNA HAMILTON COOK,
Curator General.

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Jack F. Maddox, read her report.

The 63rd report to the Smithsonian Institution, covering the work of the Society for 1959-60, was sent to the Smithsonian Institution in January and the volume should be printed in time for the members to secure copies from the business office during the Congress in April.

The 62nd report is now available in that office.

Interest in locating and marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers is increasing. Outside interest in our files of those soldiers is growing. Our office is concerned with obtaining the name, birth date, date of death, cemetery name, town, county and state in which the grave is located, plus any information on service rendered during the American Revolution. These records reach this office thru the State Historians.

The total number of names received last year was 617. Of this number 376 were newly reported and were included in our report to the Smithsonian Institution; 181 had been previously reported; 38 did not give sufficient data; 21 were graves of wives and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers and so not printed; 1 was reported from two states.

The State Historians are asked to send their reports of these newly located graves to our office by March 1st.

The work of the National Committees is often neglected in the condensed reports of the State Regents that come to our office by March 15th. This year the National Chairman of these Committees have been asked to send a condensed report to our office by March 15th. The directions for these condensed reports are the same as those sent to State Regents. All reports should be written in story form so that the Congressmen will find them interesting and informative and will read them. They are interested in our accomplishments in the field of our goals. We do not want to have to return any of these reports for rewriting. This delays our work and complicates compiling our annual report to the Smithsonian Institution. Please adhere to the requirements listed for condensed reports.

Our files are open to all members and outsiders that are interested in the information in our card file.

I continue to talk on our relationship to the Smithsonian Institution since I have found that so many do not understand this.

I want to thank Mrs. Mackey, Miss Ralston and Mrs. Stone for their efficient work that enabled us to get our report to the Smithsonian Institution so early this year.

MABEL S. MADDOX,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Committee, read her report.

On December 31 our balance was \$32,083.18. The subscription figures as of January 26 were \$7,256 and advertising receipts \$11,071. Judd & Detweiler have been paid \$10,931.69 for the December issue. We have not received the bill from National Publishing for January and there are small miscellaneous bills to be paid plus salaries for January but I think it is safe to assume that our balance as of January 31 will approximate \$32,000.

I must state bluntly that the Magazine is feeling the effect of the raise in dues. In October I had every hope of crashing the 40,000 subscription mark by this time. In June we had 38,147 subscriptions and it seemed easy to reach 40,000. However the old adage "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip" is true because in September subscriptions declined to 35,095; in October to 34,430 and in December 32,939, a loss of 5,208 in six months.

By Christmas my state chairmen had become alarmed. They wrote that they were discouraged; they had worked so hard and their states were slipping back and each gave the reason as lack of renewals due to the increase in dues. On the face of it, this is odd. Dues go up a dollar, so our members economize by saving two dollars on the Magazine. How can we make these members realize that the magazine is theirs? That it is an obligation of membership, not only to support the magazine but to read it. Scattered throughout its pages are nuggets of value to all. Is this a temporary pique that will wear away so that in the coming year many will miss it and resubscribe?

This situation is amazing to me in view of the many, many letters received last year from individual members, plus comments from twelve state chairmen and resolutions from three states recommending that the National dues be raised to include the magazine subscriptions. Their arguments were valid because if this were possible, a circulation of 188,000 would cause national advertising

to flow our way; we could have a superb magazine with no financial worries.

For the *calendar* year 1959 magazine subscription money was \$81,430. For the *calendar* year 1960 it was \$74,807 or \$6,600 less. Advertising increased—Mrs. Walz will tell you about that—so fortunately our finances are good.

I came down to this meeting feeling a little glum—dreading to get the January figures. However I am relieved to report that on January 26 we have recovered some ground—35,256. Last April we had 37,812 subscriptions—2,500 more than we have now. I am hoping that somehow in February we can regain this amount so that I can report to Congress that at least we have held our gains.

There is one thing I wish to mention to this Board and I hope the State Regents will carry the message home. We are having an unusual number of wrong addresses. I personally looked at a batch on Monday and in each case the address on our stencils was just as given by the subscriber or chapter chairman. The Post Office Department does not forward magazines. They tear off the cover and return it to us with a notation "wrong address" or "moved—left no address" et cetera. This information costs us five cents. Our girls then have to write a letter, costing four cents, which will be forwarded to the correct address. Then we have to replace the copy costing 35¢ plus postage. This we charge up to service. This not only costs us money but hours of unnecessary clerical help which could be avoided if members would advise our office promptly of change of address or if those chapter chairmen sending in subscriptions would send the *correct* address instead of guessing at it.

We also had complaints from the states in the mid-west that October, November and December issues were not received. This we do not understand. We know they were dispatched and the covers were not returned to us. If the current copy is not received, inquiry should be made of your local postmaster at once. Don't let it go for two or three months before notifying us.

Mrs. Hobbs and Mrs. Checchia have been terribly burdened the past few months. All summer we were understaffed because we could not get replacements for girls who left our employ. Many of the chapter yearbooks sent in for checking could not be completed and this has annoyed the chapters concerned. We have received some very irritating letters as a result. It has been difficult to process subscriptions on time. When we do get replacements, it takes months to train them and just as they are of value, they leave to take better positions elsewhere. Added to that has been the change in printers which has made additional work as the new printer must accustom himself to our peculiar ways and we must learn his methods.

Mrs. Walz, Miss Winslow and myself sat in with Mr. Hunter of National Publishing all Monday afternoon ironing out problems, most of which have to do with setting up the ads. The April issue will go to press March 3 and this means it will not reach some chapters in time for their meeting the first week in March. However our staff needed some extra time because several states are sponsoring ads in March and it will be a large issue.

If these situations can be made clear to our subscribers, it will save endless correspondence. I don't know of any group of employees anywhere—and I've spent a lifetime in business—that are so conscientious and devoted to the welfare of our Society. Sometimes a curt, sarcastic letter can be the straw that breaks their backs. There are days when we are told of everything that is wrong—to the subscriber anyhow—and blamed for things which are not our fault. A good many of these letters I answer myself in order to explain the difficulties of our work. We are not a commercial magazine; we are nearer to our sub-

scribers than commercial magazines but we cannot afford to spend money for service to our subscribers which they sometimes demand.

I would like, through our State Regents, to express our sincere thanks to their state chairmen of magazines and advertising for the work they have done for us this winter. The January results are due to their efforts in response to my S.O.S.

GERTRUDE A. MACPEEK,
Chairman.

Mrs. George J. Walz, Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Committee, read her report.

Did you wonder why a reply to your letter did not arrive by return mail? Did you try unsuccessfully to reach us by phone? Well if you did, the answer is that thanks to you wonderful sponsoring States, the regular and miscellaneous advertisers, we've been busy, busy, busy.

At the October Board meeting we reported that the total value of advertising appearing in our D.A.R. Magazine March-October 1960 was \$35,354.33 in comparison with \$27,235.96 for a like period in 1959. Since then, November 1960-February 1961 we have published \$27,976.80 in advertising compared to \$25,076.70 last year. The gain March 1960-February 1961 over March 1959-February 1960 is \$11,018.47.

We work two months ahead of the printer and have had a total of \$59,591.08 sent to the Magazine Office for transmission to the Treasurer General's Office March 1960 through January 1961, compared to \$48,210.63 last year, a gain this year of \$11,380.45.

Those gains are yours. This report is made possible by each and every State Society and chapter within the state working to achieve these results.

Correspondence and preparation of copy sent to your Chairman, Vice Chairmen, and limited office staff snowed us under at times, but we have really tried to do our best. Woman-power and money will be saved by following exactly instructions in our monthly news article and those included in the general letter from this committee to be released late May.

In order to space advertising to the best advantage throughout the year, do select your state-sponsored issue as soon as possible. Without a doubt such sponsorship does stimulate active participation.

A joint Magazine and Magazine Advertising Meeting will be held at 8:30 a.m., Tuesday, April 18, 1961, in the National Officers' Club Assembly Hall, second floor of the Administration Building. State Regents, State Chairmen, Chapter Regents, Chapter Chairmen, and all who are interested are not only invited but urged to attend.

JUSTINA BOOGS WALZ,
Chairman.

Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Chairman of National Defense, reported.

I know that every report must have its darker side, as well as its brighter, so suppose I bring you the gloomy one first. Present newspaper reports tell us that Khrushchev is well pleased with the progress of subversion in the anti-Communist nations and that a shooting war will be unnecessary unless the forces of imperialism resist.

To accomplish the subversion in this country, the Communist Party U.S.A. has undertaken a drive to take over our youth. I have had various newspaper clippings sent to me concerning secret organizations on University campuses and some not so secret, as well as meetings held elsewhere. I know of one university where students are being paid to write articles to support socialistic philosophy and action. Hundreds of others are being enlisted in the movement to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. Such an attempt was made recently

in Washington where 212 of an announced 1,000 students picketed the House Un-American Activities Committee. As you know, Congressman James Roosevelt abandoned his announced plan to present a bill to abolish the Committee and is now concentrating on reducing its funds. I hope each one of you will go back and tell your chapter members to write their Congressmen as individuals to adopt the budget asked for by the Committee. Our National Defence Committee alerted the chapters some weeks ago to contact their Representatives in Congress and apparently Mr. Roosevelt heard from home. I hope he'll hear from home again as well as the other Congressmen.

Some questions have been asked about the authenticity of the film, "Operation Abolition." Events in the film have been verified by J. Edgar Hoover's report "Communist Target—Youth" issued by the HUAC and also by Mayor Christopher's report on the happenings during the riots. Both of these reports will be available at our office.

Prospective legislation for this Congress regarding Federal Aid to Education, etc. represents a dangerous intrusion upon the rights reserved to the States to manage their own affairs. I urge each one of you to watch current legislation, particularly in view of the upset of the Rules Committee yesterday, and to oppose laws which are contrary to our Society's resolutions. I call your attention particularly to the proposal to set up a Youth Corps and a department of the government to supervise the physical education of our children. Many in this room recall Hitler's Youth Corps and know for what ends this group was used by the Nazis. Physical education is definitely a matter for local control by the school systems of our States.

Some persons have estimated that the Communists believe they will be able to take over this Country in five years; others say one year. They plan to do this by brainwashing the American people. Many believe that the movement, "GREAT DECISIONS," now in its sixth year, sponsored by the Foreign Policy Association and promoted by the United Nations, and in which our State Department is keenly interested, is a tool to this end. Recently a grand jury supplied with documented information by an American Legion Post found material disseminated by this Association to be subversive, and as a result this group's literature was removed from schools in Georgia. The "Great Decisions" material is based to a large extent on material supplied by the Foreign Policy Association. Very active in the Foreign Policy Association is Vera Michele Dean, a native Russian and alleged member of communist front organizations as well as a contributor to the communist paper, the Daily Worker. "Great Decisions" courses have been given in hundreds of communities throughout our country. In Maryland alone 3,000 persons attended and 200 school teachers took part in the courses to use the material and findings in their classrooms. This year an intensive drive is being made to include a "Great Decisions" class in every church, library, civic group etc., and even advertisements are appearing in our papers telling people where they can call to find out where they can join a class. The list of sponsors reads like the Social Register. I am sure that these leading citizens, including presidents of banks, doctors, lawyers, and prominent business men do not realize the background of the literature or of those responsible for this apparent attempt to promote internationalism and world government.

What can we do about this situation? I am making a personal gift to the State Regents and my State Chairmen of the documented brochure of the American Legion Post which investigated the Foreign Policy Association and incidentally "Great Decisions." I hope you will read this booklet carefully and do all you can in your state to dissuade D.A.R. members and nonmembers from participating in these courses. Buy further copies of this literature,

and stop by the National Defense office to pick up your copy, and the flyer on "Great Decisions" prepared by our Committee. You and your chapter members can bring this Foreign Policy movement to a grinding halt if you act at once to inform your people.

You may be interested to know that the D.A.R. was listed by the Foreign Policy Association as subscribing to the "Great Decisions" project. Our President General has written a letter to the Foreign Policy Association denying this, as have numerous others whose names have been borrowed to try to lend eclat to the movement.

A member of the Advisory Board of the National Society, said recently in a letter:

"I want to congratulate you and Mrs. White and your colleagues on your firm stand with reference to the Foreign Policy Association. Ordinarily one would give this organization the benefit of the doubt as to whether they had inserted the name of the D.A.R. among their cooperating organizations inadvertently. However, I have encountered so much indifference to ethics (to use a mild term) among groups such as the Foreign Policy Association, the anti-Connally groups and other internationalists as to lead me to believe that there is nothing accidental about their action. They will get away with anything as long as they are not rapped on the knuckles and I am glad that Doris White sent her letter on November 21, 1960.

"I am also pleased that you included the dissertation by Phyllis Schlafly on Communism in the Movie Industry. This is a pungent disclosure of a condition which many Americans still believe was corrected years ago."

What is your National Defense Committee doing at present to combat the spread of international socialism?

(1) We have promoted a Study Course on Communism which may be purchased in our office for \$2 a kit; 1,800 kits have been sold since the October Board meeting. We hope to dispose of 5,000 kits before the conclusion of our term of office. Classes for this course have been held in addition to regular chapter meetings and in most cases have been open meetings. I am grateful to those of you who have promoted these courses, including the Vice President General, Mrs. Sullivan, who is at present conducting a course in New York.

(2) The distribution of the "NATIONAL DEFENDER" to each chapter in September has resulted in a remarkable increase in our monthly mailings. Our subscribers include many nonmembers. There are 400 new subscribers since October, many of these being chapter regents, who formerly received courtesy mailings.

(3) Our efforts to promote the purchase of the "NATIONAL DEFENDER" as group subscriptions, has resulted in the sale of 500 of these pamphlets to the chapters on a monthly basis, in addition to those who subscribe to the monthly mailings. These pamphlets are taken home by the members, read by their families, and then sent on to other interested persons or distributed to schools and libraries.

(4) Our staff has observed a marked increase in orders and it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep up with the daily mail. It is not unusual to have 300 letters in a single day. The President General will tell you that one snowy day in the absence of my staff she opened 127 orders for one Magazine article, "UNICEF, Cradle of Socialism." Many of our inquiries and orders are due to letters to editors and radio commentators which commend our Society for its courageous stand on current issues.

Wayne Poucher in "LIFELINES" quoted our wonderful Gertrude Anderson, State Chairman of National Defense for Minnesota. Commenting on her list of the principles we stand for, he said: "This is a 'for list' of which any American might be proud. It is a list that is wholly in line with the objects of the D.A.R. as stated in its Constitution

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APRIL

—'to carry out the injunction of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people, "to promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.'

"Enlightenment of the general public is the noblest duty any patriotic organization can perform in these days."

Especially encouraging are the orders from business firms such as the Borden Company of Longview, Texas, which sent an order of more than \$50 for two dozen each of 40 pamphlets on our price list.

Our newest project is a letter including a price list soon to be sent to the various patriotic and civic organizations in this country. We believe many new subscribers to our literature will result from this letter and the tempo of enlightenment to our dangers will quicken.

I would like now to quote a few excerpts from our correspondents:

"How pleased I am to hear of your work and know that there is an active organization like yours, working to keep our freedom. Many thanks for your work while I was asleep. Now that I have been alerted I'm going to do my best to do my share as an American Citizen."

The following excerpt is from a Rochester, New York, dentist: "Your information and sources combine to make the service you render invaluable to loyal Americans. We in our family are most grateful."

A teacher in Louisiana wrote, "At our Fort Miro Chapter meetings here in Monroe, our Defense Chairman has distributed the NATIONAL DEFENDER. This is a wonderful little paper and as I am a teacher I do feel that a subscription to it is very necessary for me. Enclosed is my check for a year's subscription.

"The copy of it I have had I have passed around to principals and teachers who are as interested in it as I am.

"Do continue with this marvelous little paper that keeps us informed and alert to what is going on in our country."

The following came from a member of the House of Representatives of Jackson, Mississippi:

"Dear Miss Elizabeth,

"Your enclosure regarding the status quo of the nation. My compliments to you for the 'try' you are making to put the nation back on its feet.

"With the exception of one Congressman I will assure you they all feel like you and I do.

"You know, Miss Elizabeth, nations do not go down because of any act of God, but because of the stupidity of the people. They do not understand that if the better element do not interest themselves in their government, that the element below them will control them.

"I am pretty close to my Congressmen and if any of them look like they won't support your line of thought, let me know and I will shoot 'em!"

The coming year may spell for us all the doom of this Republic or its rebirth. You who sit in this room today have the means to tip the scales for Constitutional Government and against Socialism. The battle will be long, the way hard and at times the horizon darkened with fearsome clouds of doubt and heavy thunder from the storms of opposition. I beg you to remain steadfast in your faith in God and unfalteringly loyal to the ideals and principles of our Society.

Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes,
Chairman.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, read the recommendations of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Seimes moved to recommend to the 70th Continental Congress that a Lineage Research Committee be

created to assist potential members in the completion of their application papers. Seconded by Mrs. Harris. Adopted.

Mrs. Hager moved that the Press Relations Committee and the Radio and Television Committee be combined and be known as Public Relations Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Maddox. Adopted.

Mrs. Hoke moved that Question 12 be struck from the Honor Roll and that the new Question 12 be as follows:

Has your chapter brought to the attention of your community any phase of the D.A.R. story through the medium of your local press, radio or television? Seconded by Mrs. Hayward. Adopted.

Mrs. Seimes moved that we rent voting machines for use at the election of officers at the 1961 Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Adopted.

Mrs. Seimes moved that the President General be authorized to write to American International College, Berea College, Pine Mountain Settlement School, suggesting that they withdraw from our D.A.R. list. Seconded by Mrs. Wacker. Adopted.

Drawing was held for seating at Continental Congress.

Mrs. George B. Hartman, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds Committee, read her report.

As usual at this time, we are busy getting the buildings ready for Congress and taking care of the events in Constitution Hall. However, as we reported in October, we have been pointing the stone work of the Administration Building and Constitution Hall. This work was continued until it was too cold for the men to work on scaffolds—most of it has been completed.

Our project of the moment is the Memorial Garden. We reported that the preliminary work had been started. Since October the drainage and grading work has been done, and we are ready to pour the concrete for the fountain. The gates are in place, and the walk laid to the "D" Street sidewalk. The fountain, the two benches and some shrubbery have been promised. Whether or not all the shrubbery will be planted before Congress depends on the amount and number of contributions received by the Conservation Committee, Mrs. Baber, National Chairman. As the Memorial Garden honors all members of our Society, this is a project in which it is hoped all chapters will wish to have a part.

December, 1960 in the District of Columbia was the coldest December since 1887. We had a snow storm on the eleventh and the snow and ice were still on the ground five weeks later. Some days the snow would melt a little but below freezing night temperatures caused ice to form in the gutters, which, forced under the eaves and into the building, caused slight damage—this occurred even though we had our men on the roof breaking up the ice and opening the drains. We are trying to put in a low voltage system of electrical heat in the gutters to keep them from icing. These storms could cause excessive damage to our state rooms—ruining draperies and wallpaper—and we want to avoid this, if possible. Heating bill for December was the largest we have ever had, \$1,933.97.

We have done considerable work on the tin roof of the Administration Building—scrapping and then painting where needed. Our men also painted a basement room and two stairways. The Magazine Department, in a search for more space, requested removal of a partition and a closet. This was done giving them room for one of their machines.

At last the Banquet Hall is a joy to behold. After the favorable comments regarding the color of the soft blue walls, new chandeliers and blinds, we know you will like the accents of color provided by the new stripped upholstery on the sofas and the plain colored chair seats. The new draperies were hung a few days ago, just in time for this meeting. To our knowledge, this room has never been redecorated since Memorial Continental Hall was built

fifty-six years ago. It had been given one coat of paint at the close of World War II when it, with all other rooms used as offices by the American National Red Cross were painted at their expense. During the last Administration this Committee placed pink colored electric bulbs in the chandeliers in an attempt to hide the soiled paint. Our appreciation is extended to our Committee member, Mrs. Benton Smith Lowe for her efforts in creating this transformation.

We wish to say "thank you" for the fine new one-half ton panel truck the Executive Committee gave us permission to purchase this year. The truck is blue—for the National Society—and is working splendidly. We use it for daily trips to the Post Office with many mail bags filled with letters and packages, and for trips to the dump with trash. Places of business in the District of Columbia must arrange for their own trash disposal. We also take loads of old paper to the junk dealers for sale. During this past year, we realized over eighty dollars from this one item. Our old truck was nearly four years old, and, as we were having numerous repair bills, getting a new truck solved many problems.

On December sixteenth the Executive Committee's Christmas party for the Staff was held in the Assembly Room with the Buildings and Grounds Committee making the arrangements. Christmas decorations festooned the walls and a pretty Christmas tree with electric lights filled one end of the room. At the opposite end, the refreshment table gay with holly, a small white tree with red balls, and silver candlesticks with red candles held two large punch bowls. Mrs. Ross Hager, Librarian General, and National chairmen, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Kenyon, Mrs. Dowdell and Mrs. Haswell served the tangy cranberry and lemon punch. Diamond shaped cuts of red and green iced cake arranged on silver serving trays to form stars were served with the punch, salted nuts and red and white mints. The President General, Mrs. White, brought greetings and Christmas carols were led by Mrs. Schondau and Mrs. Schaufler, accompanied by Mr. Yates at the piano.

The cement driveway of Constitution Hall started to crumble after thirty years of usage. We decided to seal it with hot tar and a new black top surface. This job came out very well, and we hope you will be pleased with its appearance.

The twenty-six bronze entrance doors of Constitution Hall are all equipped with door closing checks, which control the closing of these heavy doors. A number of these checks have given us trouble and so far we have had to replace seventeen.

Each year we try to do something to improve our safety record. This year we had knobs attached to the stair rail leading to the lounge. At this time, we have had approximately 215,000 people attending our events here in Constitution Hall, and, believe it or not, only one accident, and it was not serious.

For the members attending Continental Congress the unfurling of the Flag from the ceiling of Constitution Hall is a thrilling sight. Only those responsible for its unfurling know the tense moments endured by those who handle this intricate process. Cuppett, the electrician who controls the switch, and a man above the ceiling work together to time the release to the exact second in order to have the Flag unfurl directly above the President General as she walks down the aisle. What a sigh of relief when the Flag unfurls just right and what a remarkable record of exact timing they have set. This year we are pleased to announce that a new 12x18-foot fifty star nylon flag will be unfurled for the first time. We had quite a time finding a light weight flag of the desired size and a rope light in weight but strong enough not to break when the flag drops. We searched until we found a light weight pole—even

lighter than the one in use for the past twenty-five years. After writing to manufacturers in several parts of the country without results, we located a pole in Baltimore, Maryland. The nylon rope tied to the pole must be balanced exactly in the center so the flag will hang evenly. To date, we have had three trial runs and the flag has worked perfectly each time. However, we shall try it again a few days before "Opening Night" and keep our fingers crossed.

Constitution Hall is having a fine season. Just before the new year both RCA and Columbia Recording Companies had recording sessions here. As they were both pleased with the results, we hope they will return many times. The attendance per concert is smaller this season—partly, we believe, because of the change in administration. The highlight, of course, was to have been the Inaugural Concert on Thursday, January 19th. But nature decreed otherwise. Freezing temperatures and eight inches of snow created one of the worst traffic jams that the city of Washington has ever experienced. President Elect Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy arrived before Conductor Howard Mitchell. Vice President Elect Johnson and his family were detained, but arrived later, as did several of the new cabinet members. Mischa Elman, one of the guest soloists, and the Howard University chorus were unable to find transportation, and one-third of the orchestra and about half of the otherwise sold out audience were unable to be present. As if we did not have enough problems that evening—tragedy had to enter the picture—an elderly lady passed away in the "C" Street lobby just minutes after arrival, and an FBI agent died just a few minutes after leaving the concert. Through all of this our wonderful staff were on the job. Mr. Maynard quietly and efficiently handling emergencies and Cuppett and our loyal crew cleared snow from the entrances. Your Chairman, six miles out in Maryland perched on top of a hill was unable to attend, but was informed of events by telephone. As you can see from all this activity, being Chairman of Buildings and Grounds is not dull—so Madam President General, may I say "thank you" for a most interesting assignment.

ETHEL D. HARTMAN,
Chairman.

The meeting recessed for lunch at 12:15 p.m. and was again called to order at 1:30 p.m. by the President General.

Mrs. Paul R. Greenlease, Chairman of D.A.R. School Committee, read her report.

From September 1, 1960 through December 31, 1960, a total of \$59,519.68 has been sent through the Treasurer General's office to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith.

TAMASSEE

Alaska, \$5.00	Nevada, \$17.25
Arkansas, \$55.50	New Hampshire, \$48.00
California, \$1,002.00	New Jersey, \$1,314.55
Colorado, \$28.25	New Mexico, \$35.00
Connecticut, \$236.26	New York, \$6,114.60
Delaware, \$55.00	Ohio, \$565.50
Dist. of Columbia, \$2,080.05	Oklahoma, \$35.00
Florida, \$987.50	Oregon, \$131.00
Georgia, \$10,682.00	Pennsylvania, \$2,656.33
Idaho, \$32.50	Rhode Island, \$32.00
Illinois, \$742.35	South Carolina, \$1,511.50
Indiana, \$1,554.05	South Dakota, \$5.00
Iowa, \$28.00	Tennessee, \$83.50
Kansas, \$1,092.95	Texas, \$397.93
Kentucky, \$91.00	Vermont \$12.50
Maryland, \$140.50	Virginia, \$33.00
Massachusetts, \$165.00	Washington, \$219.25
Michigan, \$4,751.45	West Virginia, \$30.00
Minnesota, \$160.00	Wisconsin, \$109.00

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Missouri, \$407.70	Wyoming, \$50.00
Montana, \$11.00	Mexico, \$10.00
Nebraska, \$99.85	Totals \$37,818.82
Scholarships and Endowment	\$21,849.60
Special Projects	2,529.38
Memorial Acres	140.00
Undesignated	13,299.84

KATE DUNCAN SMITH

Alaska, \$10.00	Nevada, \$31.25
Arkansas, \$55.25	New Hampshire, \$33.00
California, \$540.32	New Mexico, \$37.50
Colorado, \$6.25	New Jersey, \$811.50
Connecticut, \$259.75	New York, \$6,846.34
Delaware, \$47.00	Ohio, \$175.00
District of Columbia, \$286.25	Oklahoma, \$10.00
Florida, \$269.50	Oregon, \$49.50
Georgia, \$77.00	Pennsylvania, \$337.50
Idaho, \$37.50	Rhode Island, \$27.00
Illinois, \$226.85	South Dakota, \$5.00
Indiana, \$197.50	Tennessee, \$201.50
Iowa, \$10.00	Texas, \$654.00
Kansas, \$375.30	Vermont, \$12.50
Kentucky, \$87.00	Virginia, \$28.00
Maryland, \$148.50	Washington, \$136.75
Massachusetts, \$178.00	West Virginia, \$10.00
Michigan \$628.43	Wisconsin, \$53.50
Minnesota, \$155.00	Wyoming, \$50.00
Missouri \$346.90	Mexico, \$10.00
Montana, \$21.00	
Nebraska, \$34.00	Totals \$13,517.14

Scholarships and Endowment	\$1,934.70
Special Projects	5,605.93
Handicraft sold on consignment	352.10
Undesignated	5,624.41

Total contributions as of December 31, for the *Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium* \$61,636.99.

REMAINING UNPAID PLEDGES

Alabama	(\$15,000.00) stage	\$ 5,270.02
District of Columbia	Concrete Slab Sales Room	608.00
Ohio	(\$4,000.00) windows	2,459.00
Maryland	(\$600.00) 12 doors @ \$50.00 ea.	127.10
Texas	(\$1,000.00) painting, lighting in Rummage Sales Room	900.00
Northeastern Division	(\$18,000.00) Lobby	2,119.41
Iowa	(\$1,200.00) (Tile and Walls in Rummage Sales Room)	1,075.60
Florida	(\$840.00) Outside Doors	840.00
Pennsylvania	(\$2,620.00) Walls—Boys Locker Room (\$833.00) Ceiling— Boys Locker Room	2,112.50
North Carolina	(\$1,250.00) Tile floor in Boys Locker Room	75.00
Mississippi	(\$2,000.00) Painting in Gymnasium	2,000.00
		\$17,586.63

Balance to be raised, \$47,776.38.

The Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith is under construction. All steel construction has been completed and some of the walls have been poured. The contractor assures us that the building will be ready for dedication when school begins next fall. Orders for money corsages to be sold through the states are still being taken by Mrs. Anna B. Sandt, chairman of this project.

Plans are under way for a Benefit Tea honoring Mrs. Ashmead White to be given by the D.A.R. School Committee at the D.C. D.A.R. Chapter House on April 19. All proceeds are to go to the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium.

Preparations are being made for pledging to the Auditorium-Gymnasium at Continental Congress. This will take place during the regular time allocated for this committee report. Pledges of all amounts will be welcomed. Pledge cards will be passed out by the Pages at this time. You may pledge by states, chapters or as individuals.

Florida has pledged \$840.00 toward the renovation of All States Dormitory at Tamassee.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simpson Atwell have contributed another gift of \$4,000.00 toward the Milking Barn project at Tamassee. Their original gift was \$6,000.00.

A most outstanding contribution affecting both of our schools has been made by the Georgia Society. The Georgia Society will establish at the Berry School the Georgia DAR Endowment Scholarship in honor of the State Regent Mrs. Samuel M. Merritt, in the amount of \$7,000.00, interest from this fund when completed to pay for a four-year college scholarship, awarded to a student alternately from Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools. Details of student selection will be worked out by the schools interested. The amount of this scholarship is to be raised by contributions from chapters and individuals. The Georgia Society also voted to present new hymnals to the chapel at Tamassee DAR School to replace those in present use. All hymnals are to be marked and given in honor of our Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribling.

The DAR School Committee luncheon will be held as usual in the State Room at the Mayflower on Monday, April 17 at 12 o'clock noon. The luncheon again will be under the chairmanship of Mrs. Thomas B. Dimmick. Everyone is welcome and urged to come.

VERA L. GREENLEASE
Chairman

The President General announced the following dates: Meeting of the Executive Committee and Special Board meeting, June 9; Executive Committee, State Regents' meeting and Board, October 16, 17 and 18.

Mrs. Sullivan moved to amend the *Tamassee School resolution relative to the increase in the Tamassee Board by striking out the words "based on the present Board of fifteen members."* Seconded by Mrs. Stribling. Adopted.

Mrs. Seimes read the proposed Standing Rules for the 70th Continental Congress.

STANDING RULES FOR THE SEVENTIETH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

RULE I.

a. The Resolutions Committee shall recommend to the Continental Congress no more than twenty resolutions, not including the courtesy resolutions. (By direction of the National Board of Management, October 15, 1958.)

b. All resolutions recommended shall be approved by a two-thirds vote at a meeting of the Committee.

c. At its discretion, the Resolutions Committee may report to the Continental Congress without recommendation any resolution approved at a meeting of the Committee by a majority vote that is less than two-thirds.

d. By a two-thirds vote, the Committee may decide not to report a resolution submitted for its consideration.

e. The Continental Congress may, by a majority vote, order the Committee to report at a specified time a resolution which the Committee has voted not to report.

f. The Resolutions Committee may give the proposer

of a resolution an opportunity to explain its purpose and import to the Committee, if so requested by the proposer.

g. Resolutions presented by the Committee shall be read to the Continental Congress one day and voted upon the following day, with the exception of Courtesy Resolutions which may be voted upon immediately after presentation to Congress.

h. No resolution or any part of its tentative content shall be for press release until after it has been officially acted upon by the Continental Congress.

RULE II.

a. Recommendations in the reports of National Officers and National Chairmen submitted to the Continental Congress shall be referred without debate to the Resolutions Committee, which shall formulate resolutions covering these recommendations and report them to the Congress.

b. Recommendations submitted by the National Board of Management shall be presented direct to the Congress.

RULE III. Each motion offered during Continental Congress shall be in writing, signed by the maker and the seconder, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General. The maker of the motion shall rise and give her name and that of her Chapter and State.

RULE IV. No member shall speak in debate more than once to the same question on the same day, or longer than two minutes at one time, without leave of the Assembly, granted by a two-thirds vote without debate.

RULE V. All reports and other material for the printed Proceedings of the Continental Congress shall be typed, ready for printing, and sent immediately to the Recording Secretary General.

RULE VI. Reports of State Regents shall be limited to two minutes each. If both State Regent and State Vice Regent are absent, the report shall be filed without being read, except that in the case of a State Regent whose residence is geographically outside the United States the report may be read by the Chairman of Chapters Overseas.

RULE VII. Any business unfinished at the time of recess shall be resumed at the next business meeting.

RULE VIII. There shall be no public presentation of gifts during a meeting of the Congress other than those provided for in the official program.

RULE IX. Nominating speeches for candidates for national offices shall be limited to one nominator's speech of two minutes.

RULE X. Doors shall be kept closed during all meetings of the Congress except when ordered opened by the presiding officer or the Chairman of the House Committee. They shall be opened briefly before each major feature on the program.

RULE XI. Registration shall close one-half hour after adjournment of the afternoon meeting on the day preceding the election of officers.

An alternate registered before the official closing of registration may be transferred from alternate to delegate upon compliance with the requirements of the Credentials Committee at any time during the business meetings of the Congress.

RULE XII. Election of officers shall take place on Thursday, April 20.

- a. Polls shall open at 8:00 A.M.
- b. Polls shall close at 2:30 P.M.

Mrs. Seimes moved to approve the draft of Standing Rules for the 70th Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Maddox. Adopted.

Amendments to the Bylaws, Article VIII and Article XIII, as proposed by Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter of Michigan and endorsed by eleven chapters, were presented. Mrs. Seimes moved that the National Board of Management disapprove the amendments to the Bylaws on proxy voting submitted by the Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter of Adrian, Michigan. Seconded by Mrs. Wacker. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Hayward, read her supplemental report.

Number of applications verified, 87.

Total number of verified papers reported to National Board today: Originals, 1,468; Supplements, 220; Total, 1,688.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 87 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,468 admitted on this day. Seconded by Miss Burns. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Baker, read her supplemental report.

Due to all members transferring to Norwalk Chapter in a merger the Village Green Chapter of Norwalk, Connecticut is presented for official disbandment.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the disbandment of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Hayward. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Baker, presented an informal report regarding the organization of chapters in Utah.

Mrs. Brewer moved that the appeal of Mrs. Palmer H. Cushman for the organization of a chapter at Provo, Utah, be denied. Seconded by Mrs. Stribling. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, read the minutes which were approved as read.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Stribling, gave the benediction and the meeting adjourned at 3 P.M.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
Recording Secretary General.

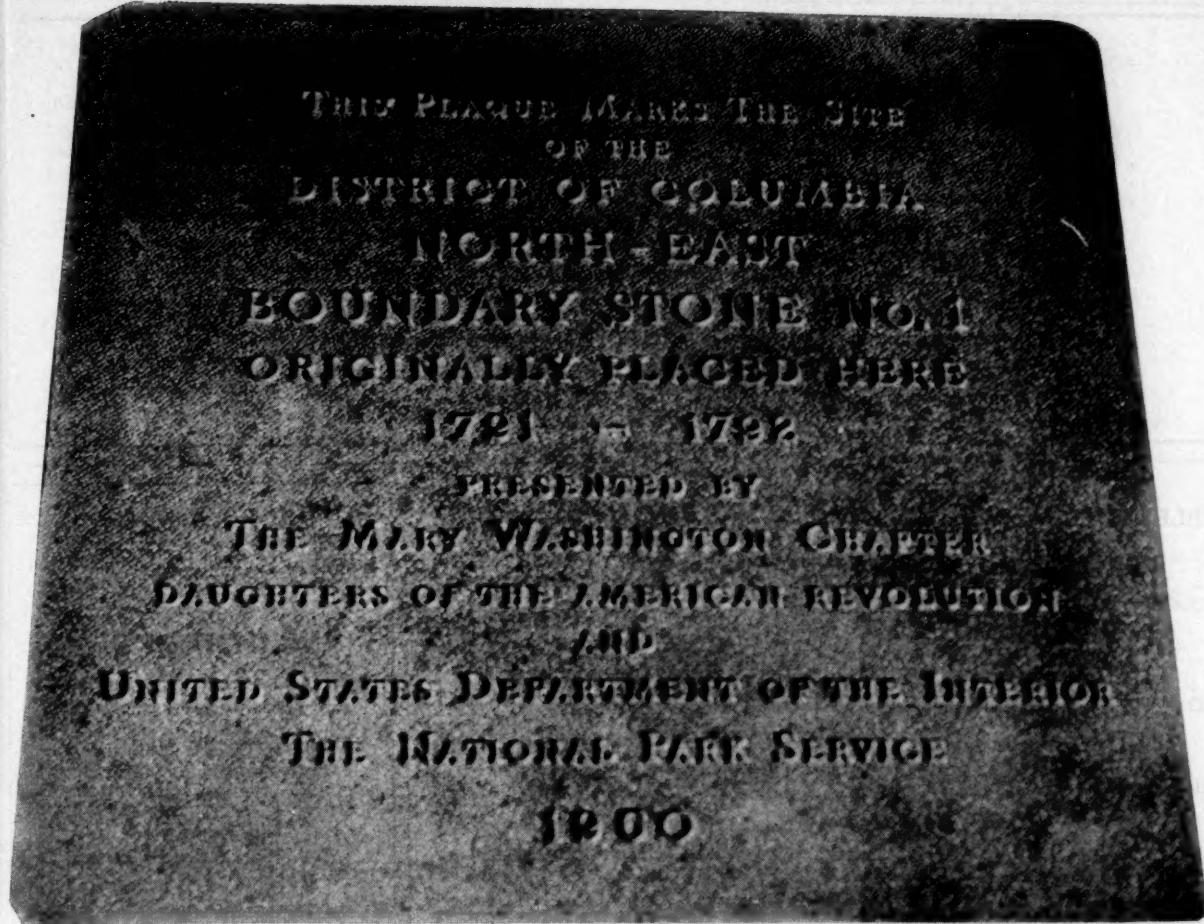


Photo by Abbie Rowe, National Park Service

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First D.A.R. Chapter established in the District of Columbia

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The Bradford Family Compact, a family association composed of descendants of Gov. William Bradford of Plymouth Colony, will have its annual tea in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, April 18, from 3 to 5 p. m. It will take place, as usual, at the District of Columbia D. A. R. Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue N. W. All descendants of Governor Bradford and persons of that name are invited.

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Where to Eat in Washington

Restaurants on this page and the next page are recommended for your use while you are in Washington. Patronize these and other firms which patronize our Magazine.



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Thomas Jefferson

April 13, 1743 to July 4, 1826

(Continued from page 285)

Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia.

Although Washington is known as the Father of his Country, Jefferson is known as the Father of Democracy.

A book entitled *The Jefferson Image in the American Mind*, by Prof. Merrill I. Peterson, pays a glowing tribute to one of the great men of all time. He describes the image as found in his speeches, letters, and autobiography and other writings. Professor Peterson views Jefferson as freedom's most inspiring voice and calls for "greater knowledge of Jefferson's faith and more responsible commitment to its survival".

A perusal of Jefferson's life work will cause the date April 13, 1743, to

Magruder Chapter, at its 50th Anniversary Birthday Party in April, will honor the Charter Members of the Chapter.

*Mrs. Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey
*Miss Mary Blanche Magruder
*Mrs. Elizabeth Rice (Nalle) Magruder
*Miss Mattie Beall Magruder
*Mrs. Kittle Colma (Magruder) Trescott
*Mrs. Mary Magruder (Tarr) Willard
*Mrs. Caroline (Hill) Marshall
*Mrs. Eleanor (Hill) Steele
*Mrs. Mary E. (Marshall) Griffin
*Miss Maria Forrest Bailey
*Mrs. Agnes Wood (MacGregor) Bowie
Mrs. Evelyn (Bowie) Mackall
*Mrs. Helen Swann (Bowie) Norris
*Mrs. Helen Woods (MacGregor) Gantt
Miss Helen Woods MacGregor Gantt
Mrs. Jesse Waring (Gantt) Myers
*Mrs. Laura C. (Muncaster) Higgins
*Miss Helen Wolfe
Mrs. Eleanor Magruder (Briscoe) Gallaher
*Mrs. Lula B. (Magruder) Magruder
Mrs. Adalina (Magruder) Davis
*Deceased

Greetings
AMERICAN LIBERTY CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Washington, D.C.

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State National Defense Chairman 1960-62
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Captain Joseph Magruder Chapter
District of Columbia

Honoring **MRS. JOHN ALLEN HEATH**, Regent
Col. John Donelson Chapter
D.C. D.A.R.

In Memory of **MRS. ERRETT WALLACE**
past regent, Deborah Knapp Chapter
Washington, D.C.

**GREETINGS FROM
EMILY NELSON CHAPTER
D.C. D.A.R.**

In loving memory of past regent
MRS. LAVELA SLICER HART
Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, D.C. D.A.R.

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be remembered with a deep sense of gratitude for his unselfish devotion to the cause of liberty, and freedom and justice for all. Jefferson died July 4, 1826, 50 years to a day from the signing of his epoch-making document which declared that, "These United Colonies are and of a Right ought to be Free and Independent States."

HONORING



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**A Jefferson Miniature
by Trumbull Returns
to Monticello**

(Continued from page 284)
sold at the Boston Athenaeum. Joseph Coolidge of that city, who had married Ellen W. Randolph, one of Jefferson's grandchildren, suggested the sale and display. In 1833 another sale was held at Chester Hardin's Gallery on School Street, Boston.

Information on the whereabouts of any works believed to have been a part of Jefferson's collection will be welcomed by James A. Bear, curator of Monticello, Charlottesville, Va.

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YOU ARE INVITED to attend the Meeting of the Magazine and Magazine Advertising Committees on Tuesday morning, April 18, at 8:30 a.m., in the National Officers Club Room, Second Floor, Administration Building.

Revolutionary War and United States Postage Stamps

(Continued from page 295)

John Barry . . . those who signed our Constitution, and the ratification of our Constitution.

We have commemorated George Washington—and Martha Washington; Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Patrick Henry, and John Marshall.

We have paid tribute to the follow-

ing officers from other nations: General Von Steuben, General Pulaski, Counts Rochambeau and De Grasse, General Kosciusko, and, of course, the Marquis de Lafayette.

We have recognized Betsy Ross' birth, without especially attributing to her the designing of the first Flag of the new Nation. The first stamp issued when Franklin D. Roosevelt became President of the United States showed the Hasbrouck House at Newburgh, N. Y., where Washington issued his *Proclamation of Peace* (1783), and, to close the era, we have marked the inauguration of George Washington as the first President (1789).

It is certain, presuming postage stamps continue to exist, that we will have many more stamps roughly 15 to 20 years from now to mark the two-hundredth anniversary of our fight for freedom.

I think it proper, at this time, to refer to a series of stamps that began to be issued a year ago, recognizing American "Credos", or beliefs. When this series was contemplated over 2 years ago much research was done

to determine those beliefs most strongly held in the present.

Postmaster General Summerfield sent out a hundred letters to prominent Americans in all walks of life, submitting suggestions and asking their opinions. From the replies six stamps were prepared, representing the following "Credos": George Washington: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations;" Benjamin Franklin: "Fear to do ill, and you need fear Nought else;" Thomas Jefferson: "I have sworn. . . . hostility against every form of TYRANNY over the mind of man;" and Patrick Henry: "Give me Liberty or give me death."

Also: Francis Scott Key: "And this be our motto, in God is our Trust," and Abraham Lincoln's "Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves."

Whether this series will be continued rests with the Postmaster General-designate. I feel secure, however, in stating that the policy of recognizing those persons and events that have made our Nation great will continue to be postally recognized.

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at Jelleff's and we take special pleasure in welcoming the distinguished women of the D.A.R. to our store. Come in and see our beautiful new fashions, dresses, suits, coats, whatever interests you most. Take home a gift, browse through our accessories aisles for attractive suggestions. You'll find every courtesy awaiting you at Jelleff's.

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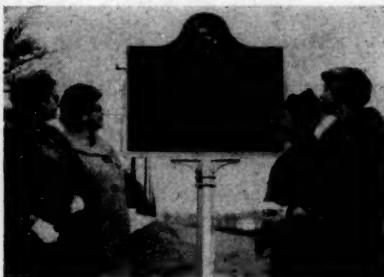
1223 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D.C.
Executive 3-2778

Marker Dedication by The Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution

On October 27, 1960, the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated an historic marker, marking the site of Fort William Henry Harrison. It was placed at the corner of Seventh Street and Fort Harrison Road on the new Highway No. 41 in Terre Haute, Ind.

Posting of colors by Fort Harrison Post No. 40, American Legion, Color Guard, opened the dedication program. The invocation was given by Mrs. M. Arthur Payne, State Librarian, and the Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, State Registrar. The reading of the American's Creed by the large group attending was led by Mrs. William G. Cogswell, State Treasurer.

The welcome was given by Mrs. Robert I. Clark, regent of Fort Harrison Chapter, Terre Haute. Mrs. Alvie T. Wallace, State Vice Regent, gave the response. Mrs. Clayton J. Carpenter, State Historian, then introduced Joseph Jones, Subdistrict



(L. to r.) Mrs. Clayton J. Carpenter, State Historian; Mrs. Robert I. Clark, Regent of the Fort Harrison Chapter, Terre Haute; Mrs. John Garlin Biel, Indiana State Regent; and Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, Central District Director.

Superintendent, Indiana State Highway Commission, and Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Honorary State Regent and Past Historian General.

Presenting a brief history of the fort, John G. Biel, Vigo County Historian, stated that "The dedication of a marker such as this one will bring before the American people the reasons, the purposes, the aims of our forefathers to make this a fine

nation, and the country more conscious of our American Heritage."

Mrs. John G. Biel, State Regent, then dedicated the marker "to the people of our country, and the generations to come, that they too may carry on the fight to keep America American and enjoy freedom as was intended."

The marker was unveiled by Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, Central District Director, who read the inscription. It was accepted by Hubert H. Hawkins, Secretary of the Indiana Historical Society.

The benediction was given by Mrs. W. Reed Boggs, Southern District Director and Past State Chaplain, and Colors were retired by the Legion Color Guard.

Groups came from Vincennes, Bloomington, Salem, Princeton, Rockville, Newport, Dana, and Clinton to attend the services. The Indiana Daughters were most proud
(Continued on page 346)

We'll See You There!

By Lynn Brussock

National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

Daughters in every part of the country are now making their final arrangements for the journey to Washington and Continental Congress, which begins in just a few weeks. We Juniors will be looking forward to seeing all members of the National Society attending Congress and invite you to include one or more of our committee activities in your plans for the week. Below are the times and places where Junior Membership Committee work will be featured.

Throughout the week Congressgoers are invited to stop and shop at the Junior Membership Bazaar booth, in the D Street corridor of Constitution Hall between the official jeweler and the official photographer. Here you will find take-home gifts and useful items contributed by Juniors from all over the country and note-

papers in a variety of designs, in addition to our regular lines of insignia notes and cards. Here also you will meet Miss Junior Member II, our charming doll, who will help swell the Bazaar proceeds, all of which are added to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, the only national fund-raising project of the committee. We'll see you at the Bazaar!

All packages containing salable items for the bazaar must be received by April 14 and should be addressed to: Junior Membership Bazaar, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Every Junior is expected to support this part of our Congress program, so we'll see your contributions there!

April 16 all members of the Junior Membership Committee are invited to the annual Junior Dinner, in the

Colonial Room of The Mayflower at 5:15 P.M. Advance reservations, accompanied by a check for \$6.50, payable to the *Junior Membership Committee*, must be made with Mrs. Joseph Bow, 4322 Rosedale Ave., Bethesda 14, Md., no later than April 8. This year we shall have the pleasure of having our Honorary President General, Miss Gertrude Carraway, as principal speaker and guest of honor. The President General will also be with us. We'll see all Juniors there!

April 17 at 9:00 A.M. all Juniors and those interested in Junior Membership will want to attend the Junior Membership Committee Meeting in the Executive Committee Room of the Red Cross Building, 17th and D Streets, to discuss questions and answers on the work of this committee. We'll see you there!

As we Daughters gather for Congress, the Juniors hope that all members will make their week Junior-conscious by participating in our interesting program. We'll see you there!

Junior American Citizens

By Mary Glenn Newell,
Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity

The Junior American Citizens Committee will hold a workshop on Monday morning, April 17, in the Assembly Room, at 11 o'clock; Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie, National Chairman, will preside. Mrs. MacKenzie had asked for an earlier hour, in order that those wishing to attend the National Defense luncheon would not have to leave before the meeting was over; however, the Assembly Room was not available until eleven o'clock. Please be on time so that we may begin promptly and finish at 12 o'clock. Mrs. MacKenzie and/or other J.A.C. chairmen will be in the Assembly Room every morning during the Congress and will be glad to consult with those interested in J.A.C. on any problems they may have. Our exhibits will also be on display in the Assembly Room.

A letter has been received from Mrs. Dorothy V. Conway, J.A.C. chairman of Lucy Jefferson Lewis Chapter, D.A.R. of New Madrid, Mo., enclosing newspaper clippings of J.A.C. club activities and pictures

of prizewinners in the 1960 J.A.C. National Contest. Her letter was brimming over with enthusiasm! She writes that last year was their *first* year for organizing J.A.C. clubs and they registered seven; that the enthusiasm of the club members, the teachers, and the chapter members was overwhelming, and they almost burst with pride and joy when they received five National J.A.C. Contest awards—for three essays, one poster, and one club project—a scrapbook. The chapter presented a Thatcher Award pin to the best citizen in each club. The chapter also received a prize at State Conference for the best report on J.A.C. activities. This year, due to the success of last year, the chapter has organized 11 J.A.C. clubs, a gain of 4. She adds, "and all this inspiration came through the D.A.R. Magazine articles!" Thank you, Mrs. Conway. We are always happy to know when the J.A.C. articles in the D.A.R. Magazine have inspired the organization of new clubs. This is what we hoped to ac-

complish. Mrs. Conway reports that the clubs have put on special programs for the chapter. The first was *The Circle of Stars*, ordered from the National Program Committee. Two clubs participated in this program, and it was also given for the American History Club. Last year the clubs observed February as American History Month, and this year they are again working on a program to help make it a success. They will send in a report on this event to be included in the 1960-61 J.A.C. Publicity Scrapbook. Before school closes a parade of J.A.C. clubs is planned; it will be led by the Stars and Stripes and the J.A.C. banner, through the streets of the historical town of New Madrid. We hope, Mrs. Conway, that you will be able to come to the D.A.R. Congress in April and participate in our J.A.C. program. Your enthusiasm will inspire others.

Mrs. Victor H. Merrihew, Ashby, Neb., J.A.C. chairman of Sand Hills Chapter, D.A.R., sent in quite a number of newspaper clippings, showing that its J.A.C. clubs have been busy. Clubs sponsored by Sand Hills Chapter won four awards in the National J.A.C. Contest in 1960,

(Continued on page 348)

Honoring

MRS. HAROLD KERSEY

Artesia, New Mexico

New Mexico State Regent

1959-1961



In appreciation of her fine leadership, this page is affectionately presented
by the eleven chapters of New Mexico.

Butterfield Trail—Deming

Lew Wallace—Albuquerque

Coronado—Hobbs

Roswell—Roswell

Dona Ana—Las Cruces

Stephen Watts Kearny—Santa Fe

El Portal—Clovis

Thomas Jefferson—Carlsbad

Jacob Bennett—Silver City

White Sands—Alamogordo

and Mary Griggs—Artesia, which Mrs. Kersey organized on March 7, 1949

Crossing the Yellowstone in Montana by Ferry

By W. E. Clarke¹

Miles City, Mont.

In this story, we will endeavor to give you a picture of the ferry-boat operations—the only means of crossing the Yellowstone before bridges were constructed. The ferry boats were not power-operated in those days, at least, not in our part of the country, and they were built in such a manner that the current of the river furnished the power. For the most part, they were of the pontoon type, that type being considered by far the safest. Two flat-bottomed boats with aprons that could be lowered and raised were usually employed. These boats, placed some little distance apart, were connected or held together with a platform or deck on which the cargo to be transported was placed. The cargo consisted of anything from a man on foot to two well-loaded wagons pulled by horses.

The boats were fastened by rope cables to an iron cable stretched across the river and by means of pulleys could be swung in a direction to catch the current, which would take them across the river, and the direction would be reversed on the return trip. This overhead cable was stretched across a tripod or open "A" made of heavy timbers, and the cable itself was anchored by a firmly set "deadman" at each end. There was a wheel on the deck with which the cables running through the pulleys on the main cable were adjusted, and the course of the boat was directed somewhat in the manner of a ship's wheel.

The first ferries were those undoubtedly used by the Government about the time Fort Keogh was activated. General Miles states in his *Personal Recollections* . . . "that on October 17, 1876, he moved across the Yellowstone at the mouth of the Tongue River with an expedition to intercept the march of Sitting Bull, who was on his way to the Big Dry." And it is a cinch that he didn't ford the Yellowstone with his troops and

¹ From "Dunting Off the Old Ones". Permission to reprint given by the author.

supply trains! As to the exact location of the first ferry, we have no authentic information, but it is assumed that it was either at the mouth of the draw which runs into the Yellowstone on the opposite side of the river from the Milwaukee stockyards or at the Milwaukee bridge site west of Keogh. Remains of old cables can be seen sticking out of the ground at each end of these spots. The old trail from Buford over which supplies were hauled to Keogh came up on the north side of the Yellowstone, and, in order to avoid the Bad Lands between here and Terry, ran considerably to the north, winding down toward the river on the present site of the Cap Rock road. These two ferries were between Miles City and Keogh.

A party by the name of Lewis Currier owned the land upon which most of Milwaukee Park is now situated. Currier operated a boat for several years and later sold it to Jim McNaney, an old-time buffalo hunter. Currier built a platform in a big tree about 30 feet above the ground, on which he and his family could take refuge when the rivers broke up in the spring and there was danger of the island being flooded.

There was another ferry at Kinsey at approximately the location of the Milwaukee bridge. An incident is related about the operation of this ferry that is well worth recording. The boat was not of the pontoon type—just one single, large flat-bottomed boat. One day when this was loaded with a four-horse team from a ranch in the Little Sheep Mountain district and had reached the middle of the stream, in some manner the boat got directly across the current and capsized, drowning the team, but fortunately no human lives were lost.

There was always attached to each boat a light skiff or rowboat in case of emergency. These might be termed "lifeboats of the Yellowstone." The ferryman always chained the wagon wheels to the deck of the boat and all tugs or traces were un-

hooked, so that, in case of an accident or unruly horses, the wagon could be unhooked. No passengers were permitted to ride in the wagon or vehicle but were required to stand on the deck.

One of the main obstacles in operation of the ferry boats was the slush on the river when it commenced to freeze over in the winter and again when the river broke up in the spring. During the winter season the boat had to be winched up high and dry and out of the reach of high water and then lowered for operation in the spring. When the water was low, the ferry sometimes would be grounded in the middle of the river, and it took considerable maneuvering to get it started again. Strong winds also had an effect upon operation of the ferry. If an upstream wind was strong enough to overcome the side pressure of the river's current that drove the ferry across the river, great difficulty was encountered, and sometimes the crossing would have to be postponed until the wind subsided.

In Mr. Clarke's complete article (used in part here), he mentioned a ferry-boat captain named Jim McNaney. To add to history of this region, Mr. Clarke adds the following information concerning McNaney:

Several years ago the *Jordan Tribune* published an article which should be of interest to all in this community. This article stated that few persons know how the buffalo on the nickel had its living counterpart in one killed on the Little Porcupine (Creek) in Montana. This was said to have been one of the finest specimens killed in the western country. It was stuffed and mounted and still stands in the New York Museum of Natural History. Artists employed by the Government used it in designing one of the most publicized coins ever minted. Jim McNaney, buffalo hunter and frontiersman, is credited with having killed the monster buffalo. W. T. Hornaday, famed naturalist of New York, who visited this section in the nineties, procured the head and hide for mounting. This was the story published.

NOTE: This material was assembled by Mary (Mrs. Pete) Hill, Powder River Chapter, Miles City, Mont.

HONORING
MRS. ALBERT C. JACOBSON
719 Cherry Street
Anaconda, Montana
MONTANA STATE REGENT



The following chapters and friends pay tribute to our State Regent

Anaconda
Assinniboine
Beaverhead
Black Eagle

Bitterroot
Julia Hancock
Milk River
Mount Hyalite

Oro Fino
Powder River
Shining Mountain
Silver Bow

Mrs. George C. Palmer, Vice Regent
Mrs. O. R. Landet, Secretary

Albert C. Jacobson, Dr. A. C. Jacobson, Jr., S.A.R. and Donald V. Jacobson, S.A.R.

Marker Dedication (Continued from page 339)

to mark one of Indiana's most historic sites at the home town of our State Regent.

The marker was purchased and presented by the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution. Assisting at the dedication were the Fort Harrison Chapter, D. A. R., of Terre Haute, the Indiana State Highway Commission, and the William Henry Harrison Trial Commission.—Mrs. Clayton J. Carpenter, *State Historian, Indiana D.A.R.*

Complimenting POWDER RIVER CHAPTER

Miles City, Montana

FOSTER DRUG CO. Established 1902

Miles City, Montana

RED ROCK VILLAGE Highways 10 & 11

MILES CITY BANK

The Friendly Bank
Miles City, Montana

SCHNELL'S MILES CITY

Salesyards

*Eastern Montana's Leading
Market*

HAMMIL COURT

321 Main Street

Miles City, Montana

W. A. MITCHELL CO.

Agency of Service

Miles City, Montana

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of MILES CITY, MONTANA

*Serving
Southeastern Montana
since 1882*

Bermuda Hundred, Virginia

By Marjorie (Mrs. E. B.) Marcuson,
Bermuda Hundred Chapter, Richmond, Va.

Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, a quiet, slumbering neighborhood, once the home of the husband of Pocahontas, has been awakened with a jolt.

Quietly dreaming of past happenings, it had forgotten that humanity doesn't allow any natural, but unadvanced, place to remain.

It is again a thriving manufacturing center.

For years, this picturesque community has been passive. Located off the main highway, reached by winding dirt roads bordered on both sides by high trees, it was comprised of a few white homes and farms, a tiny colored settlement, and a colored church.

Not easily imagined are the unpaved Main Street of long ago, the rail and sea center, and all the bustling activities.

It was the home of John Rolfe, Colony Recorder, who married Pocahontas. Here were his house and tobacco fields. A court was established here and John Rolfe was its clerk.

Bermuda Hundred, the confluence point of the Powhatan (James) and Appomattox Rivers, was located by Sir Thomas Dale, Deputy Governor. He regarded it as a good trade place—two goodly rivers into the interior, cleared ground whereon grew good Indian corn and many chestnut trees, and safe harborage. This Indian village was wiped out in December 1611, the English moved in, and by 1613 one more English town was firmly established. Recalling disaster and escape of migrants Virginia-bound, Dale called it Bermuda Hundred (an English shire division), "First Incorporated Virginia town—1614." John Rolfe, in London in 1616, wrote a letter to King James I.

At Bermuda Hundred Nether are 119—which seat conteynth a good circuit of ground—The houses and dwellings of the people are sett around about by the rivers, and all along the pale (fence) so far distant one from other, that upon aine alarme

they can succor one the other. These people are injoined by a charter (being incorporated to the Bermuda towne, which is a corporacoun) to effect and perform such duties and services whereabouts they are bound for a time and then have their freedom.

"These people" were chiefly indentured servants, who gave three years of service, then received legal freedom and a land grant. The manufacture of pitch, tar, potash, and charcoal and tobacco processing were carried on there in 1615, according to Thomas Rolfe.

Here was firm ground for the earliest settlers, and river frontage for those holding King's grants. Among those who came were Jeffersons, Friends, Randolphs, Cobbs, Hatchers, and later Goodes, Bacon, Washington, Lafayette, Lee, and Lincoln.

The first-named "Apostle to the Indians", the Rev. Alexander Whitaker, ministered at Bermuda Hundred.

Today, we also twist with the now "paved turns of the Hundred Road," and view, not only the waters and the once sleepy community, but a thriving industrial development. Once-open spaces are being filled by houses, new and wider paved roads have been made, and now it is a potential competitor with surrounding territory.

A number of years ago Bermuda Hundred Chapter, of Richmond, placed a marker at this historic spot.

The writer acknowledges the assistance of Miss Anna Ward, a teacher of history, who did the research upon which this article was based.

* * * * *

Attention, Mayflower Members

The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia will hold its annual reception for members of the Society attending the D. A. R. Congress at the Chapter House of the D. C. D. A. R. 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, on Saturday evening, April 22, beginning at 8 o'clock.

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 306)

Oregon and Western Country was presented by Mrs. G. C. Arrowsmith, chairman. Minutes of the first meeting of the chapter were read by Miss Ella P. Roberts, past regent.

The outstanding event of the meeting was the gift and presentation to the chapter of a new 50-star United States Flag by Mrs. Wilbur P. Reid, honoring five founders. They are: Mrs. Reid's mother, Mrs. Lucy E. Hitchcock; her sister, Mrs. F. S. Gannett; an aunt, Mrs. Adine Swart Albright; and two cousins, Mrs. Lizzie L. Swart and Mrs. Robert L. Newcomb.

The other founders are: Mrs. Annie L. Adams, Mrs. Carrie R. Beaumont, Miss Anna L. Clary, Mrs. Anna R. Cross, Mrs.

(Continued on page 350)

VISIT

WASHINGTON STATE

AND

"CENTURY 21"

WORLD'S FAIR

Seattle, Washington

1962

Greetings
SACAJEWA CHAPTER
Olympia, Washington

**MRS. EARL C. DOUGLAS
WASHINGTON STATE REGENT
MEMBER OF OLYMPUS CHAPTER**



Presented with pride and affection by the following chapters:

**Ann Washington
Charles Carroll of Carrollton
Chief Seattle
Columbia River
Elizabeth Ellington
Elizabeth Forey
Esther Reed
Fort Vancouver
John Kendrick**

**Lady Stirling
Marcus Whitman
Martha Atkins Gray
Mary Ball
Mary Morris
Michael Trebert
Narcissa Prentiss
Olympus**

**Rainier
Robert Gray
Sarah Buchanan
Spokane Garry
Tahoma
University of Washington
Waukoma Trail
Willapa**

LOST

STRAYED

STOLEN

GREETINGS! from National Vice Chairman, Genealogical Records, Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, 4166 N.E. Beaumont St., Portland 13, Oregon.

Thatcher-Holt:wnt anc w&ch of John Thatcher b1760Pa d1853 Mor'w Co Ohio. Sr&Jr John were Quaker Patriots Revol. Ches'rCo Pa; John Jr res Trumb'l Co Ohio 1824, Mor'w Co Ohio 1850 ae 90 Mary Worth fam; known son Barthol'w Thatcher b1804Pa m Trumb'lCo Ohio 1824 Dorcas dau of Francis & Ele'n'r (Holt) Windle-wnt anc of Eleanor Holt b1777- m 1794 Ches'r Co Pa Francis Windle-Mrs. Fred W Smith 3845 State St. NE Salem Oregon.

Rhoads-Vashti?wnt p Ezek'l M Rhoads (b Vt?) & w Eliza. Vashti? ch Alphonse b 1820 Tioga Co NY, Geo 1822, Belinda 1823-fam in Ohio 1830-Fulton Co Ill 1834. **HOWELL:**wnt p&ch of Benj bNC 1753 m(l) Eliz Brooks Orange Co NC, fam in Hawk. & Gran'r Cos Tenn 1799 Benj ser Revol d 1834 Tn. **BENNETT:** wnt p of Joel b c 1785 NJ? @Court 1806 Monmouth Co NJ-owned ld Lycoming Co Pa d Sullivan Co Pa 1867 m Sarah Bird. **BROWN:**wnt p Ann Brown b c 1750 m 1780 Brunswick Me Jarius Bonney fam mov Litchfield Co Ct, Wash Co Ny 1810, Ohio 1816 Mrs. J Frederick Johnson 4333 NE 31st Ave. Portland 11 Oreg.

Briggs:lost par & anc of Mary Briggs (wid?) b5 Aug 1752; m Attleboro Mass Sept 1781 Curtis Cole, Capt Minute Men Warren R.I.—Chas L Greenwood 5030 Windsor Island Rd Salem Oreg

Bradley-Rhoads:wnt p Nancy Bradley b1772 dbef1798 Massac Co Ill m Solomon Rhoads Logan Co Ky. wnt par of ORPHEA HILL b1776 bur 1815 Sacramento Ky m1795 Fred'k Co Md JOHN PLAINE-O R Rhoads 1465 SW Cardinell Drive Portland 1 Oreg

Combs-Burrus:strayed anc of David Bullock Combs b1812 Ky d1843 m 1833 Rebecca Massey Burrus b1814 d1891-Mrs. Claud G Stotts Box 958 Coos Bay Oreg

Ennes(Ennis)-Aarons:wnt p&ch of John Ennes b1809 NC Minister kil'd by "Beard Gang" 1862 m Adair Co Ky 1829 Susana Aarons-1st son Riley K arr'd Oreg 1852. **PEARSON:** Abr'm Aarons Jr b1759 Lanc'er Co Pa m 1795 Pittsyl Co Va Cloe Pear-

Compliments of
MT. HOOD CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Portland, Oregon

Greetings from
UMPKWA CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Portland, Oregon

Junior American Citizens (Continued from page 342)

and the State of Nebraska won a total of 19 national awards and a J.A.C. banner, as a "banner State." This is a new award instituted by the National Vice Chairman in Charge of Contests, Mrs. Charles Bowman. Nebraska has really been a "banner State" for many years. Its entries in the J.A.C. contests have been outstanding and Nebraska clubs always followed strictly the instructions given for J.A.C. contests.

April is Arbor Day month. A wonderful project for a J.A.C. club would

be to plant a tree, or trees, on the grounds of a school or other place in the community. Your Conservation chairman would probably be pleased to cooperate with you on such a project. The Thomas Jefferson J.A.C. Club, of New Iberia, La., participated in planting two trees in the grounds of the Hilda Roberts Elementary School. The club used the following ceremony, written by its J.A.C. club director, which was taken in part from the D.A.R. Handbook. I am sure they would be glad to have you use this ceremony if you wish:

J.A.C. PRESIDENT: From time immemorial trees have been of the greatest importance to man, for without trees man could not live on earth. The Druids of old England and the barbaric tribes of ancient Europe

believed that trees had souls. Many trees have played important parts in episodes of world history. Charles II hid from his pursuers in the Royal Oak. According to legend, the Charter Oak held Connecticut's guarantee of self-government safely through a stormy period of Colonial history. Still growing along many country lanes of the midwest are the trees planted by Johnny Appleseed for the benefit of the settlers and travelers who would follow him. To commemorate the Thirteen Original States, George Washington planted 13 chestnut trees. Scattered throughout the United States stand many other historic trees, memorializing important events.

CHAPLAIN: We are told—"The tree of the field is man's life"—a gift from God.

CAPTAIN OF COLOR GUARD: Today we plant this tree with care and hope. May its roots reach deep into the earth to withstand the winds and the storms and its branches grow strong and be lifted high in

(Continued on page 360)

Honoring

MRS. OWEN R. RHOADS

State Regent of Oregon



Presented with pride and affection by the following chapters:

Bend

Chemeketa

Coos Bay

David Hill

Eulalona

Grande Ronde

Linn

Malheur

Mt. St. Helens

Multnomah

Oregon Lewis & Clark

Portland

Tillamook

Willamette

Yamhill

FROM OUR BOOKSHELF

HEADS OF FAMILIES, First Census of the United States—1790.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Census Bureau, 1908; reprinted by Reprint Company, 154 West Cleveland Park Drive, Spartanburg, S. C. 150 pages and 1796 map of South Carolina. Price, \$10.50

The First Census of the United States is a unique inheritance, since the 1790 schedules represent, for each of the States, a complete list of the heads of families at the time when the Constitution was adopted. The South Carolina volume is the first of the series to be issued by the Reprint Company. The North Carolina volume will be the next off press. Similar records are available for Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont and a partial and reconstructed roll for Virginia. The Records for Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee, and some Virginia data were destroyed when the British burned Washington in the War of 1812.

The Reprint Company has announced that organizational purchases for library purposes can be made at a 20-percent discount. If prepublication orders for the entire series are placed by D. A. R. chapters, this discount will be increased to 33 1/3 percent.

The volume described above is No. 6 in the South Carolina Heritage Series.

HISTORY OF SPARTANBURG COUNTY, by Dr. J. B. C. Landrum.

Originally published in 1900; reissued by the Reprint Company, 154 West Cleveland Park Drive, Spartanburg, S. C. 543 pages. Price, \$10.50.

This volume is essentially a history of the people of the Spartanburg area. The family sketches total over 100, and include 126 pictures and illustrations. They run from the Andersons, Ballengers, Bomars, Brookmans, and Caldwell through to the Walkers, Wingos, Youngs, and Zimmers. The volume also includes a list of heads of families of Spartanburg County taken from the Census of 1790. Another list names all those from the area who served in the War Between the States, with notations as to those killed and wounded, and in which battles.

The book described above is No. 5 in the South Carolina Heritage Series issued by the Reprint Company.

SEARCHING FOR YOUR ANCESTORS, by Gilbert H. Doane, 3d ed. (revised).

University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minn. 198 pages, \$3.95.

This handbook on "The Why and How of Genealogy" will be very helpful to those who are trying to establish authentic "lines." A testimonial to the value of "Searching for Your Ancestors" is the fact that this is the third edition of the work, and a revised one at that.

A brief, but succinct chapter on tracing ancestors in the "old country" is a welcome addition.

The Appendixes furnish a mine of reference material. For example, Appendix A, part E, includes "Important Sources of Genealogical Data by States", and Appendix B lists "States Whose Offices of Vital Statistics Have Records Dating Before 1900." Appendix D is "A Bibliography of Lists, Registers, Rolls, and Rosters of Revolutionary War Soldiers."

I WAS A SPY, by Marion Miller. Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis and New York. 1960. 224 pages. \$3.50.

Marion Miller, wife of Paul Miller, mother of three children, and resident of California, for nearly five years pretended to be a Communist. Her indoctrination into Party affairs resulted from what was at first a casual interest in the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, part of the Civil Rights Congress. In the guise of a willing worker, she was gradually absorbed into the Communist machinery, all the while feeding information to the F. B. I. It was common knowledge among her neighbors that Mrs. Miller was a Communist. Anonymous persons telephoned and reviled her as a traitor. Her children were deserted by their playmates.

The importance of her work is revealed by the fact that she received commendations from President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, J. Edgar Hoover, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the American Legion—to name only a few; she has been called "the most decorated lady in our Nation."

Mrs. Miller's husband had become interested in combating Communism before he met her, and spent 12 years all told in work of this kind, also for the F. B. I. During the war Jacksonville, Fla., was the Communist center between New York and Chicago and Miami, and he had convinced Party leaders that he was a convert to their cause. A rather hair-raising incident in this career was the scene when the merchant marine vessel on which he was an officer was delivering lend-lease material to the Russians. The Soviet officer in charge (who turned out to be a commissar) invited Mr. Miller to be his guest, and, after much vodka, made the observation that, when Russia conquered the United States, the first people to be liquidated would be members of the American Communist Party, stating that, if they had been traitors to this country they could not be expected to be loyal to Russia.

Death of Dr. Eustace Henry Sloop

Dr. Eustace Henry Sloop, cofounder of Crossnore School and husband of Dr. Mary Martin Sloop, died at Crossnore on February 7 after a long illness. Dr. and Mrs. Sloop came to the neighborhood in

1911 and were at that time the only physicians for miles around. They founded Crossnore School to house children attending the nearby county schools, in 1915. Dr. Sloop had been first elder of the



**DUNCAN TAVERN
HISTORIC CENTER**
Paris, Kentucky

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 346)

Annabel M. Ferris, Mrs. Nellie Geer, Mrs. Clifford Warren, Mrs. Harry Moore and Miss Winnifred C. Hays.

Mrs. Hitchcock had also been honored at the first meeting of the C.A.R. Grandmothers' Committee, which was organized at the home of Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, June 22, 1939, as the name is the Lucy E. Hitchcock Club of the Oregon C.A.R. Grandmothers' Committee. Mrs. Reid has served as State President of this group, which sends a Pilgrim every other year from Oregon to attend the National C.A.R. Conference in Washington. Miss Shirley Jean Howard was the first Pilgrim sent in 1947. She is now a member of Willamette Junior Group.

Mrs. R. S. Wheeler, chaplain, gave the D.A.R. prayer for a 50th anniversary.

Willamette Chapter received a Gold Honor Award last year.—Daisy C. Smith.

Capt. John Holmes (Minneapolis, Minn.). Mrs. Stephen R. Brodwolf, Honorary State Regent of Minnesota, has been appointed to the National Women's Organization of the National Civil War Centennial Commission. She is also serving as a member of Minnesota Civil War and Sioux Uprising Centennial Commission's Advisory Committee.

Mrs. Brodwolf is a National Vice Chairman of the D.A.R. Good Citizens, State Chairman of the Program Committee, State Chairman of Speakers Bureau, Chairman of Sibley Tea House Committee, Chairman of State Nominating Committee, and a Member of the By-Laws Committee.

At the Minnesota State Conference in March, 1960, a resolution was passed that all Minnesota Daughters take active part in the Commemoration of the Civil War and the Sioux Uprising Centennial. The special 1961 project for Minnesota chapters is to make voluntary contributions to the Minnesota Historical Society to assist with the partial restoration of Old Fort Snelling.—Mary K. Wilcox.

Crossnore Presbyterian Church, and his funeral was conducted there. In addition to his widow, Dr. Sloop is survived by a son, a daughter, four sisters, and five grandchildren.

HONORING
MRS. FRED OSBORNE
KENTUCKY STATE REGENT

Member of Hart Chapter of Winchester



The following chapters proudly and affectionately dedicate this page to Ruth Osborne

Berea Laurel Ridges Chapter
Bland Ballard Chapter
Boone County Chapter
Bryan Station Chapter
Captain Jacob Van Meter Chapter
Captain John Lillard Chapter
Captain John McKinley Chapter

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter
Fincastle Chapter
General Henry Crist Chapter
Frankfort Chapter
Hart Chapter
Jemima Johnson Chapter
John and Mary Jackson Chapter

John Marshall Chapter
Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter
Mountain Trail Chapter
Russellville Chapter
Samuel Davies Chapter
Somerset Chapter
William Dudley Chapter

The Members of General Evan Shelby Chapter, Owensboro, Kentucky

Honor Their Revolutionary War Ancestors

who fought so valiantly for freedom and independence

Ancestor	State	Ancestor	State
Allen, William	North Carolina	Kirby, Jesse	Virginia
Allin, Joseph	Virginia	Kirk, James	Virginia
Armstead, Robert	Virginia	Kirk, John	Virginia
Ashby, Stephen	Pennsylvania	Lane, Isham	Virginia
Barneit, Alexander	Virginia	LaRue, Isaac	Virginia
Barnhill, Robert	North Carolina	Lee, Capt. William	South Carolina
Barrett, John Francis	Virginia	Lillard, Capt. John, Sr.	Virginia
Beall (Bell), Nathaniel	Maryland	Little, George	South Carolina
Bell, Capt. Thomas	Virginia	Marshall, Samuel	Virginia
Bell, Sgt. Thomas, Jr.	Virginia	Marshall, Samuel, II	Virginia
Berry, William	Virginia	Marshall, Col. Wm.	Virginia
Berryman, William	Virginia	Mason, Col. George	Virginia
Bocot, Lt. Samuel	South Carolina	McClanahan, Thomas, Sr.	Virginia
Boone, Ignatius	Maryland	McClanahan, Thomas, Jr.	Virginia
Boone, Josiah	Maryland	McGuire, James	Pennsylvania
Boone, Josiah, Jr.	Virginia	Meredith, Gen. Samuel	Virginia
Brashears, Lt. Rezin	Maryland	Metcalfe, Capt. John	Massachusetts
Brookins, Col. Vivian	Virginia	Midge, Nathan	Massachusetts
Burns, Phillip, Sr.	North Carolina	Miller, Joseph, Jr.	Virginia
Burnell, Lt. Col. Thacker	Virginia	Monroe, John	Virginia
Calhoun, Capt. George	Pennsylvania	Monjoy, Col. John	Virginia
Calloway, Chesley	Virginia	Moore, John	Virginia
Carter, Landon	Virginia	Moseley, Lt. Robert	Virginia
Cartwell, Nathaniel	Virginia	Moseley, Thomas	Virginia
Cary, Wilson	Virginia	New, Jethro	Delaware
Chappel, James, Sr.	Virginia	Newton, William	Virginia
Churchill, Col. Armistead	Virginia	Nicholas, Col. George	Virginia
Clark, Robert	Virginia	Nicholas, Robert Carter	Virginia
Clay, John, Sr.	Virginia	Oldham, Samuel	Virginia
Coffey, Nathan	North Carolina	Overall, William	Virginia
Colson, William	Virginia	Owen, Thomas	North Carolina
Cox, Lt. David	Pennsylvania	Owsley, Thomas V.	Pennsylvania
Cox, Isaac	Pennsylvania	Parker, Lt. James	Pennsylvania
Craig, Joseph	Virginia	Parker, John	Virginia
Craig, Mary Hawkins	Virginia	Patterson, Charles	Virginia
Craig, Toliver	Virginia	Pendleton, Henry, Jr.	Virginia
Crockett, William	Virginia	Peachy, William	Virginia
Curd, John	Virginia	Petrie, Peter	North Carolina
Custer, George	Virginia	Poage, John, Sr.	Virginia
Dabneys, Edward	Virginia	Pope, Benjamin, Sr.	Virginia
Dickinson, David	Virginia	Powell, Lucas	Virginia
Dorsey, Nicholas, Jr.	Maryland	Powell, William	Virginia
Duncan, James	Virginia	Power, Joseph	Virginia
Duval, Samuel	Virginia	Quarrier, Col. John	Virginia
Edwards, Benjamin	Virginia	Rhodes, Henry	Virginia
Ellis, Lt. Steven	Virginia	Ridgely, William	Maryland
Esbridge, George	Virginia	Robards, Jesse	Virginia
Field, Capt. Benjamin	Virginia	Roberts, Benjamin	Virginia
Field, Henry, Jr.	Virginia	Robertson, Jesse	Virginia
Field, Capt. Reuben	Virginia	Rudy, Jacob	Pennsylvania
Field, William	Virginia	Sanders (Saunders), Julius	Virginia
Figley (Phigley), Simon	Pennsylvania	Shelby, General Evan	North Carolina
Finney, John	Virginia	Shelby, General Isaac	North Carolina
Ford, Elisha	South Carolina	Shirley, James	Virginia
Gibbs, Cpl. Ben E.	Virginia	Shoemaker, Thomas	Virginia
Gray, Gabriel	Virginia	Slaughter, Col. John, Sr.	Virginia
Griffith, Greenbury	Maryland	Slaughter, Lt. John Suggett	Virginia
Griffith, Henry, Sr.	Maryland	Smith, John	Maryland
Guthrie, James	Pennsylvania	Smith, William	Pennsylvania
Hansford, Charles	Virginia	Steele, Capt. David	Virginia
Hardin, Maj. John	Pennsylvania	Stephens, Capt. Richard S.	Pennsylvania
Harris, Hannah Stewart	Pennsylvania	Swearen, Gen. John, Sr.	Virginia
Hart, Nathaniel	Virginia	Taylor, Col. George	Virginia
Hawes, Samuel	Virginia	Taylor, Jonathan	Virginia
Hawes, Samuel, Jr.	Virginia	Taylor, Phillip	Virginia
Haycraft, Samuel	Virginia	Thomasson, Thomas	North Carolina
Haynes, William	Virginia	Thompson, Anthony	Virginia
Henton, Thomas	Virginia	Thompson, John	Virginia
Hewlett (Howlett), John	Maryland	Thompson, William	Virginia
Hewlett (Howlett), Thomas	North Carolina	Todd, Lt. Robert	Pennsylvania
Howard, Francis	North Carolina	Todd, Thomas	Virginia
Howard, Groves	North Carolina	Travis, Capt. Edward	Virginia
Hughes, John	North Carolina	Triplett, Hedgeman	Virginia
Huston, Lt. William	North Carolina	Trotter, Lt. Col. James	Virginia
Hyatt, Meshach, Sr.	Maryland	Tyler, Lt. John	Virginia
Jackson, Christopher	Virginia	Watson, Henry Hudson	Maryland
Jackson, Capt. Edward	New Jersey	Webb, Mrs. Mary	Virginia
Jennings, Capt. William	Virginia	Webb, William	Virginia
Johnson, Archer	Virginia	Whiting, Lt. Henry	Virginia
Johnson, Matthew	North Carolina	Wilson, Capt. Samuel	Virginia
Johnson, (Johnston), Phillip	North Carolina	Witt, Robert	Virginia
Jones, Joshua	Virginia	Wood, James	Virginia
Kaley, William	Virginia	Woodson, Rev. Matthew	Virginia
Kennedy, Michael	Maryland	Wright, Simeon	Vermont

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APRIL 1

Colonel George Nicholas Chapter, Mount Sterling, Kentucky

Member

Prewitt, Mrs. John M. (Ruth E. Carrigan) Regent
 Anderson, Mrs. G. C. (Sallie Taylor Woods)
 Bascom, Mrs. George N. (Alma Rice)
 Boggie, Miss Molie Chenault
 Bourne, Miss Carolyn
 Boyd, Mrs. Carl B. (Hazel Mason)
 Bristow, Mrs. Arthur (Mary Elizabeth Taul)
 Bryant, Mrs. Warren H. (Susan Cleveland)
 Bush, Mrs. J. Milbert (Martha Frances Boggie)
 Calk, Mrs. Sidney (Virginia Rose Duff)
 Clarke, Mrs. E. P. (Birdie Berry)
 Cockrell, Mrs. J. H. (Mayme Eastin Wilson)
 Daniel, Mrs. J. W. (Dorothy White Mahan)
 Day, Miss Beatrice Inez
 Duff, Mrs. Charles E. (Elizabeth Pieratt)
 Gillaspie, Mrs. L. M. (Willie McCormick)
 Greene, Mrs. H. C. (Catherine Howell)
 Greene, Mrs. Roy S. (Neva Barnes Collins)
 Harris, Mrs. Durward A. (Anna Gossett McClure)
 Harris, Miss Roxie Alice
 Hagler, Mrs. James (Katherine Mahan)
 Howell, Mrs. William S. (Bessie Sledd)
 Hunter, Mrs. D. W. (Elizabeth Judy)
 Judy, Mrs. John Bascom (Helen Gray)
 Kendall, Mrs. Howard (Georgia Kerns)
 Kern, Mrs. Frances (Hurt)
 Lane, Mrs. Ratliff H. (Annie Caswell Prewitt)
 Lover, Mrs. William E. (Alta Grace Jones)
 McDaniel, Mrs. Floyd (Ruth O'Brien)
 Maxey, Mrs. Neil R. (Mildred Crenshaw Morris)
 Owings, Mrs. Joshua (Pauline Whitley)
 Peavyhouse, Mrs. W. W. (Betty Mosby Herndon)
 Peck, Mrs. John E. (Emily Tilghman Hunt)
 Prewitt, Mrs. Caswell (Margaret Ratliff)
 Priest, Mrs. Hunt (Louise Nicholas Kohlas)
 Ratliff, Mrs. Omer (Pauline Whitley Beeding)
 Richardson, Mrs. Conrad (Elizabeth Delaney)
 Rushford, Mrs. Richard (Aline Bristow)
 Sewell, Mrs. Frank K. (Carmie Ethel Bach)
 Shroud, Mrs. Ewell (Angie Young Jackson)
 Shroud, Mrs. Gay (Thelma Booth)
 Shroud, Mrs. Walter (Colgate Bascom)
 Speer, Mrs. John (Mary Hunter Johnson)
 Thomas, Mrs. F. B. (Linda Breeze)
 Thompson, Mrs. W. L. (Leila G. Prewitt)
 Trisler, Mrs. William (Anna Catherine Mason)
 Walden, Mrs. W. D. (Louise Wallace)
 White, Mrs. Charles E. (Alice Clark Highland)
 Wilson, Mrs. Georgia Sledd
 Wyatt, Miss Elizabeth C.
 Wyatt, Miss Julia
 Kovacic, Mrs. Joe (Gertrude Manley)

Courtesy of Mt. Sterling Packing Co.

Queries

(Continued from page 308)

Was Peter St. Ore's father on the staff of Gen. Lafayette?—Mrs. Ralph Haen, 422 North Highland Ave., Rockford, Ill.

Bolling-Bowling—Want parents, dates and places, and ances. of Thornberry Bowling, b. June 8, 1777, in Va.; first wfe., Lucy Rainey, b. Feb. 12, 1779, second wfe., Mary Ann Aycock, whose first husband was Winfield Jett Wright. She mar. Thornberry Bowling June 19, 1828; he bought land in Oglethorpe Co., Ga. in 1798 and d. there May 8, 1837.—Mrs. C. W. Foppert, 1803 Erlen Rd., Philadelphia 26, Pa.

Jacobs-Jackson—Want parents, dates and places of Gabriel Jacobs, b. July 7, 1783 Allegheny Co., Md., d. April 1, 1848, Adeline, Ill., and wfe., Margaret Jackson, b. May 27, 1783, Allegheny Co., Md., d. Lonaconing, Md., abt. 1855, mar. abt. 1805. Did father of either serve in Rev. war? Did Wm. Jacobs from N.J., who served at Valley Forge, have a son Gabriel?—Mrs. Lloyd C. Motter, 223 Oak Knolls Ave. N., Rockford, Ill.

Palmer—Want ances., parents, desc., dates, and places of Richard Palmer, believed to have res. in S.C., migrated to Daviess Co., Ind.—Thelma Palmer, Chatin, Washington, Ind.

Odell-Austin—Want ances., parents, dates, and places of David Odell, b. 1790 Washington Co. (N.Y. or Conn.?), and of wfe. Sarah Austin, b. abt. 1792, res. Schuyler, Herkimer Co., Deerfield, Oneida Co., N.Y., moved Jefferson Co. (1825 census), known bro. Wheeler Odell, Ontario, Can., d. Jefferson Co.—Mrs. Walter D. Tyler, 201 California Ave., Watertown, N.Y.

Morrison-Archer—Want parents, dates, places, and name of wfe. and other children of John Morrison, "horse-and-wagon pedler" of Winchester, Va., son Morris, b. July 15, 1808, near Winchester, Va., mar. 1828 Lydia Archer of Noble Co., Ohio, d. Dec. 23, 1885, near Chillicothe, Ohio, also want her parents, gr. parents, and name of Rev. ancestor, with dates and places.—Mrs. H. S. Swingle, 707 Wright Mill Rd., Auburn, Ala.

Hastings-Dunnegan-(Dunnigan)—Want parents, dates, and places of Andrew Irwin Hastings, b. 1820 Maryland, and wfe. Louisa Evoline Dunnegan, b. 1822 Tenn., mar. 1842, Bond Co., Ill., in 1860 lived McDonough Co., Ill. Andrew Hastings prob. had brother named Hiram.—Mrs. Victor L. Garner, R.F.D. 1, Box 36, St. Johns, Kans.

Van Nostran—Of New York State; want parents, dates, and places of both John Van Nostran and wfe. Elizabeth, their son,

Greetings from
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 Lexington, Kentucky

In Memory of Stella Watts Crutchfield Starkey
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Frederick, b. Dec. 26, 1796, came to Ohio approx. 1816. Were there other children?—Mrs. Mary V. Green, 220 Third St., N.W., New Philadelphia, Ohio.

Thompson—Want full inf. concerning forebears and living desc. of Thomas Thompson, b. April 9, 1780, in Va., d. 1856, bur. Green Co., Ga., by wfe. Barbara (dau. of Samuel Hester, d. 1839, Clarke Co., Ga.). Sons, Samuel H. Thompson, b. 1805, Ga.; Richard M. Thompson. After Barbara died, Thomas Thompson mar. her sister, Lucy Hester, b. 1797. Their ch., Pentha T., b. 1815 Ga., mar. 1833 Wilson S. Bishop, b. 1800, lived Green Co., Ga. Thomas Thompson, b. 1820, mar. Anna R. In 1860 children were, Lucy age 14; Thomas Waddy Thompson, age 12; Henry C., age 10; Walter P., age 8; William B., age 6; Emma A., age 4; Anna L., age 2; and infant. Lived Clarke Co., Ga. Julie E., b. 1821, mar. 1840 William M. Blanton. Lucy Ann, b. 1827, mar. 1843 Richard Crowder. Matilda Jane, b. 1831, Ga., mar. 1850 J. W. Thomas Catchings, b. 1826, Ga. William H. Thompson, b. 1824, Ga., and Henry B. Thompson, b. 1829, Ga., lived at home in 1850, Green Co., Ga., 162 Dist. In 1860, Samuel H. Thompson, b. 1805, had Martha, age 23; Lucy A., age 16; William B., age 11; Emma C., age 8; Eugenia S., age 6; Ophelia J., age 4. In 1860, Richard M. Thompson, b. 1808 had Thomas J., age 24; Anne E., age 22; Sarah J., age 20; Pentha E., age 18; Julia E., age 15; Ezekiel B., age 7; Frances M. age 15; James D., age 3.—Miss Martha Blanton, R.F.D. 3 Box 77, Griffin, Ga.

Lovelace—Want parents, dates, and places of Amos Lovelace, b. 1798, d. 1855, and wfe. Tabitha, b. 1803, d. 1878, went from Iredell Co., N.C., to Troup Co., Ga.—Sara L. Muschel, 218 Leake St., St. Simons Island, Ga.

West-Tenhan—Want parents, dates, and places of Benjamin West and wfe. Mary Tenhan West, Louisa Co., Va.; sons, Benjamin, Claiborne, John, Robert, and William.—O. L. West, P.O. Box 1915, San Antonio, Tex.

Morton—Want parents, dates and places of Eugene Morton (Doctor) who lived in Currituck, N.C., in 1850; he was a

(Continued on page 354)

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Queries

(Continued from page 353)

desc. of John Morton, signer of the Dec. of Indep.—Mrs. Albert E. Morton, 1211 Longwood Ave., Pueblo, Colo.

Anderson-Brewer—Want name, dates, and places of Margaret Anderson's mother; father, Jacob Anderson, married three times. Margaret Anderson, b. Freeport, Me., mar. Reuben Brewer, 1st Congregational Church, Freeport, by Rev. A. Johnson, Sept. 17, 1792—Mrs. Philip T. Chase, 504 Commercial St., Weymouth 88, Mass.

Collins-White—Wanted inf. on Mary White, mar. in Hopkinton, R.I., Feb. 7, 1771, by Elder Joshua Clark to Joshua Collins; moved to Dutchess Co., N.Y., where he served in the Rev. War. Tradition has it that Mary was dau. of Oliver White of R.I. Desire inf. regarding Mary, birth, death, dates, and places, also for father and mother's maiden name.—Elva Collins Thoeming, R.F.D. 4, Morris, Ill.

Groff—Want inf. parents and ancs. William Groff, b. abt. 1730, Salem or Gloucester Co., N.J. (m. Ladema Harcourt), d. 1802. Bro. Garrett, b. abt. 1732, m. Amy Stratton, Burlington Co., N.J. 1764. Was Elizabeth Groff (m. Samuel Ballinger 1760) dau. Garrit Groff their sister?—Col. Norman P. Groff, Bastrop, Tex.

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Page Girls—1961

(For the Pages of the 70th Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution)

We are the dream come true—

The dream of the men
at Jockey Hollow
Cold, snow-spent, and worn,
Fearing the enemy and the
New World's winter,
Hungry, underclothed, forlorn,
Dreaming of warmth and plenty
And enough shoes for everyone.

Here we stand today, warm
in kid slippers and silk gowns,
Their dream come true!

We are the dream come true—

The dream of the men
Who would be free,
The dream of the men at
Philadelphia
Who made their dreams words,
And their words action,
And their action
Count for that freedom which
is the world-long dream.

We stand here today, free,
In the great halls of America
In a Republic,
The dream of our forefathers,
Free to do, and speak, and dream
The world-long dream
of a world that knows freedom.

By Jane Virginia (Mrs. Paul E.)

Sarnoff

*Watch Tower Chapter,
D.A.R., North Caldwell,
N.J.;
Senior President, Jefferson
Village Society, C.A.R.;
Page to Continental Con-
gress, 1961*

CORRECTION

The ad for the Ohio Roster that was published in the March 1961 issue page 273 should have read as follows:

Send \$6.00 for "Roster III, Soldiers of the American Revolution Who Lived in the State of Ohio" to:

Mrs. John Wesley Smith
117 Kermit Avenue
Williamsburg, Ohio

(Ohio residents add 3% sales tax)

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D.A.R. Crossnore Graduate

(Continued from page 297)

stowed signal honors on him by appointing him to these two responsible positions.

For his service in World War II and the Korean conflict, Commander Greene has been awarded the following medals: American Theatre, Asi-

atic-Pacific Theatre, World War II Victory, China Service, Navy Occupation, American Defense, Korean Service, and United Nations.

The National Society and the Wisconsin Daughters should be proud of this D.A.R. School graduate, Commander William M. A. Greene, who has been so honored for his outstanding contributions to his country.

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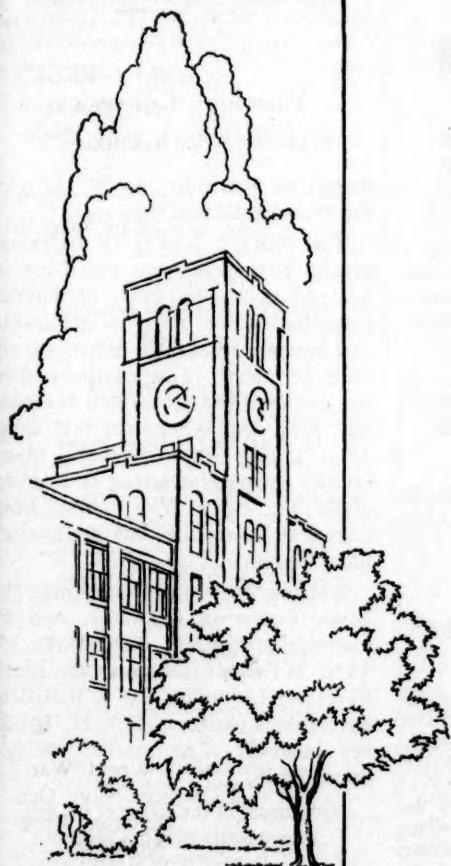
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ALOHA CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Honolulu, Hawaii

Awaits the visit of the President General
and her party in May. Details in March
issue of the Magazine.

Junior American Citizens
(Continued from page 348)

the sunlight. May it stand as a memorial
to all the children who have attended this
school in the past and be a pleasant landmark
to those who will come after us.

CHAPLAIN: Let us pray.

Oh, Heavenly Father, may our efforts to-
day find favor with You. Help us, Thy
children, to see and appreciate the many
beautiful things in the world You have
given us and help us to care for them so
that those who come after us may con-
tinue to enjoy them. Amen.

(Chaplain hands first shovelful of earth
to J.A.C. president, who scatters it over
the tree roots. Captain and Color Guard
then proceed with planting.)

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Excellence stressed. Write Dean for catalog.

Pioneer Countess
(Continued from page 296)

danger or hardship and her love of
the West never left her.

The Pioneer Society of Colorado
saw to it that she was cared for in
her old age. The town of Palmer
Lake had water piped to her house
and furnished her with a free supply
until her death. Toward the end of
her life she lived alone with her little
dog Ring and her parrot that sang,
Two Little Girls in Blue. Many
famous people, interested in learning
about the early West, came from
near and far to visit this bright-eyed
little woman.

Katrina Wolf Murat, born near the
Black Forest of Germany, and by
marriage a countess, died March 13,
1910, in Palmer Lake near the Black
Forest of Colorado. She is buried in
Riverside Cemetery, Denver, beside
her husband. The marker on her
grave reads,

In memory of the maker of the first
United States Flag in Colorado.

Katrina Wolf Murat
1824-1910

Erected by Denver Chapter, Daughters
of the American Revolution.

She belongs, not only to Colorado,
but to all the West and to the Nation's
gallery of women pioneers!



Kennesaw Mountain Battle Field in Civil War

Greetings from
BATTLE OF ALAMANCE CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Burlington, North Carolina

Honoring **MRS. U. B. BLALOCK**, Organizing Regent
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Bolivar, Tennessee

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THEODOBIA BURN CHAPTER
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More About Names

(Continued from page 286)

come into general use around 1000 A.D. I had asked a friend why it had happened at that time all over Europe. Your article throws some light on that question.

Apparently the spread from Italy to France to England was stimulated by a rise in the self-respect of the individual. This desire of the people of all estates to be themselves was fostered by Charlemagne as he applied Christianity to the business of living and the art of government. Charlemagne's momentum carried on through Alfred the Great to balance the power of the people against the management of the nobility, and thus to minimize abuse.

The churning of the crusades caused people to move about, helping to spread the idea and adding to the need for better marking of man's identity.

Thank you for some interesting insights.

[Signed] JOHN NOBLE LAYCOCK
Capt. (CEC) USN (Ret.)

To the three readers who contributed so effectively to this article, I am indeed grateful. No doubt there are others who have ideas for topics that could be used in future installments. If so, let them write to the author, in care of the *D. A. R. Magazine*.

Let readers wishing information concerning the origin and meaning of their family names—on a private research basis—address their requests to Campbell, in care of this publication.

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C. & O. CANAL WITH LOCK



Courtesy of John C. Frye, a director of the Williamsport, Md., C & O Club

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

by Esther L. Vail (Mrs. Edward L.)

Historian, Maryland State Society

"Nature has declared in favor of the Potomac", George Washington wrote Thomas Jefferson "and through that channel offers into our lap the whole commerce of the Western World." Thus did George Washington conceive the idea of the Potomac as a waterway to the West. It remained for our contemporary, Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court, to focus attention upon the project of retaining it as an historical park.

In that early 19th century era of frenzied canal building the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal struggled from a late start to a late finish. Had the project conceived by George Washington circa 1754 received the necessary impetus, the history of navigation on the Potomac might have been different.

Washington's letters written in 1770 to Thomas Jefferson, who in 1777 became Maryland's first governor, indicated satisfactory progress as did the passage by the Virginia legislature in 1772 of the Act relating to the development of navigation on the Potomac. However, opposition by Baltimore merchants defeated passage of a similar act by the Maryland Assembly.

After 31 years of diligent application by George Washington the Potomac Company was organized in 1785 with Washington as its president.

Presidents Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe favored internal improvements but doubted the power of the Federal Government to engage in such works. Hence the Potomac Company, unaided by Federal support, attempted from 1785 to 1825 to improve navigation on the Potomac. Limited by necessary portages, freezing weather conditions and devious other problems the Company accomplished little with its expenditure of approximately \$700,000. However, there was some navigation to Harper's Ferry and beyond.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company an outgrowth of the old Potomac Company was formally organized on June 20, 1828. The Federal Government was to subscribe for 10,000 shares of stock in the Canal Co. The original plan was to cross the Alleghenies to the Ohio River valley.

On July 4, 1828 President John Quincy Adams broke ground for the canal at a spot near Georgetown. On the same day in Baltimore Charles Carroll of Carrollton, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, laid the first stone for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which in the years ahead doomed the canal to failure.

Both the railroad and the canal struggled through vicissitudes of fortune, labor problems, riots, cholera, difficulties in acquiring land,

financial problems to reach the envied goal of Cumberland, Maryland. The railroad entered Cumberland in 1842. The canal was completed to Cumberland in 1850. This was 19 years later than originally planned and at a cost of \$11,071,176.21, which exceeded the original estimate by over \$9,000,000. The plan of extending it to the Ohio valley vanished.

The canal is 184½ miles long, 5 miles of which is in Washington, D.C., the remainder in the State of Maryland. The canal follows the immediate valley of the Potomac River for its entire length except at Paw Paw Bend, 27 miles below Cumberland where it tunnels through the mountain for 3086 feet and at Four Locks near Clearspring where it crosses the neck to eliminate 5 miles.

Stone used in the canal was excellent in quality. The Seneca Aqueduct, the Monocacy Aqueduct with its seven arches retain their original strength in contrast to the locks and aqueducts in many other canals.

Competition with the railroad which consistently lowered its rates prevented the canal from becoming a profitable project.

Early in the Civil War the Confederate forces destroyed the B&O Railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry. This was followed by a series of attempts to destroy the canal. General Stonewall Jackson struggled from December 6 to December 21, 1861 to destroy Dam No. 5. All efforts failed because of the excellent construction of the canal. As a result the City of Washington and the Washington Navy Yard depended upon the canal to supply their essential coal and iron during the War. Federal troops patrolled the canal and aided in its maintenance.

In 1889 the great rainfall recorded by history as the Johnstown (Pennsylvania) flood also struck the upper Potomac. The C&O Canal was seriously damaged. The B&O Railroad obtained a controlling interest in the canal, repaired it and continued its operation until 1924. In 1938 the Federal Government acquired the canal from the B&O Railroad for \$2,000,000.

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas focused national attention on the canal in 1954. With a group of conservationists he hiked the length of the towpath to demonstrate the potential of the historic waterway as a National park.

The C&O Canal National Historical Park Project with offices in Hagerstown, Maryland, operates under limited funds to prevent further deterioration of the canal pending legislation to confer on it Park status. Mission 66, the program for the development of national parks, would then include the C&O Canal Park and thus preserve for the present and future generations this chapter of canal building in our Nation's history.

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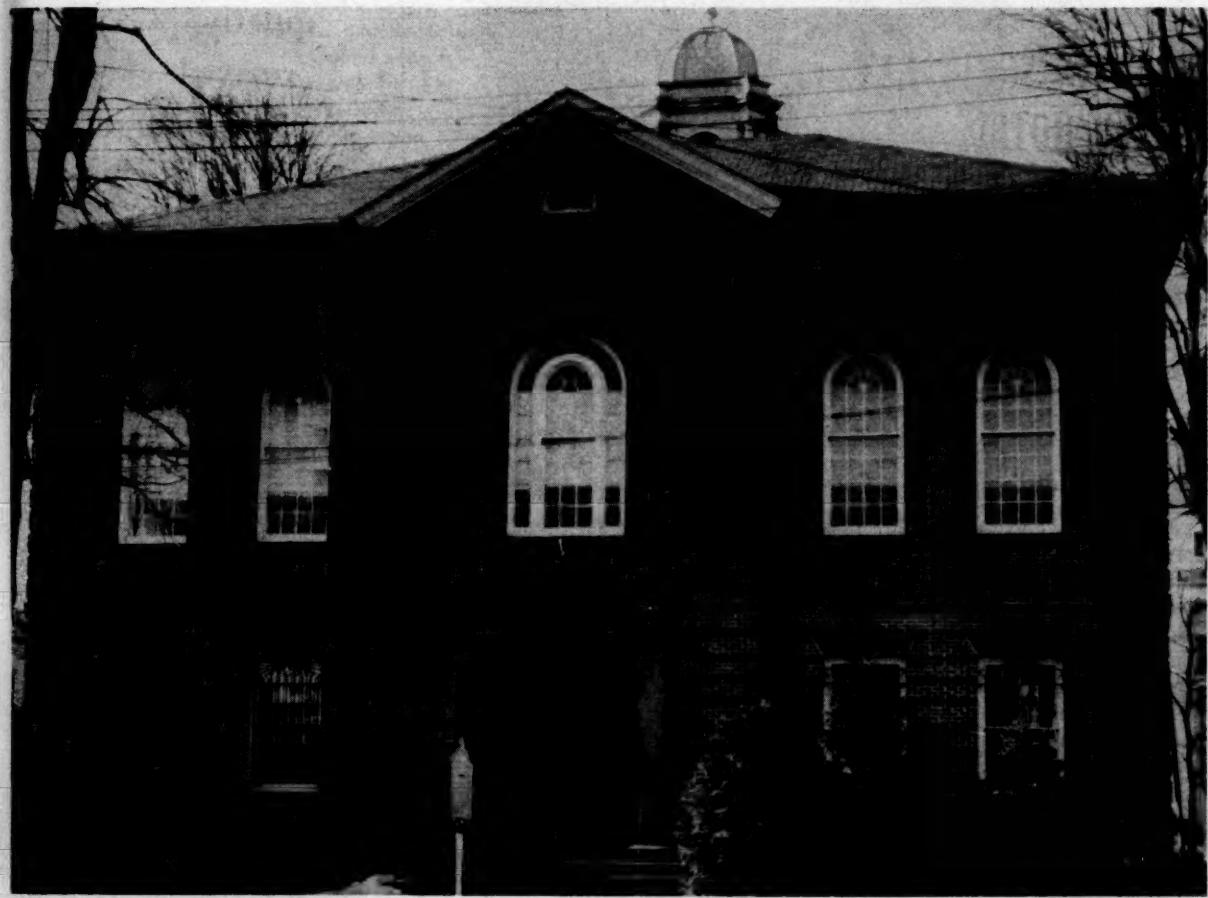
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HARFORD COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Bel Air, Maryland

Bel Air was chosen as the County seat of Harford County in 1782 and received its official name on January 22, 1785. In 1799 Bel Air had an elegant Court house and all records of the county were collected and stored within its walls. Our forebears feeling the need to preserve our valuable records had the Clerk's Office and the Orphan Court Office made fire-proof. In February 1858 when the Old Court House was destroyed by fire all of the old land and Orphan Court records were preserved, some of them dating back to 1774.

The present court house was built on the same site and was completed in time for the May term of court in 1859. It is a spacious brick building with the Hall of Justice occupying the second floor while the county offices are housed on the first floor.



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HEADQUARTERS

FOR

HISTORY

FREDERICK
MARYLAND

Pledging —

(Continued from page 288)

a project of the D.A.R. School Committee, over \$82,970 has been received in contributions and almost \$18,000 in pledges. This leaves around \$26,442 yet to be raised.

We have had some outstanding gifts from many of the States. Some States have not only contributed money but have given much time and effort. To mention one, District of Columbia Daughters gave hundreds of hours to the play-money corsage project which netted nearly \$5,000. All States were most responsive to our appeal for personal gifts. We will go way over the top in this campaign if we can average \$1.00 per member.

We are all aware of the importance of a good physical plant in successful operation of a school, as well as for the welfare of the children involved. Let's make this an "every member" project. By the fine spirit and cooperation shown thus far, we are building truly a "living memorial"—a tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their keen sense of responsibility to our youth, tomorrow's citizens!

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Correction

We regret an error in the captions describing the peace pipes in the Magazine for March. The President in whose name the pipes were presented was, of course, William Henry, not Benjamin Harrison, his great-grandson.

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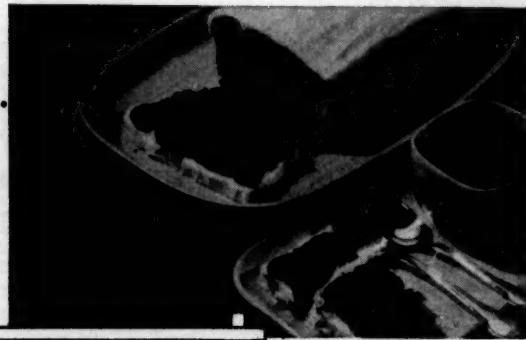
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One-third of the homemakers responding to our survey prefer applesauce cake; the other two-thirds are divided among all the other kinds of loaf cake there are. A testimonial, surely, to America's loyalty to old friends in foods. And we have developed a new recipe worthy of this old favorite—an applesauce cake that's always light though moist—another recipe for your "favorite" file.

APPLE SAUCE CAKE

Yield: 1 9x5x3-inch loaf
2 cups sifted all-purpose
flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons Clabber Girl
baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves
2 tablespoons cocoa
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts
1 cup seedless raisins
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg
2 cups unsweetened
applesauce

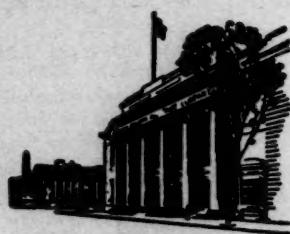
Sift flour, salt, baking powder, spices and cocoa together. Add nuts and raisins and mix until they are well coated with flour. Cream shortening and sugar together. Add egg and beat until fluffy. Stir in dry mixture alternately with applesauce. Turn into well greased loaf pan, 9 x 5 x 3 inches. Bake at 350° F. (moderate oven) 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours.



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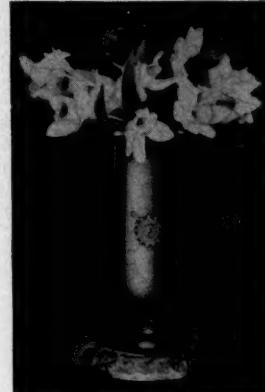
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D. A. R. MAGAZINE ADVERTISING NEWS

Money does not usually grow on trees, but this year our Magazine advertising tree has been so well nourished by you hard-working Daughters that the branches are covered with lovely green dollars that will give us an exciting gain over last year's "crop".

Right now we are busily working on the complete report for each State covering the period February 1, 1960-February 1, 1961. We will soon know the State placement in Membership Divisions and where the well-deserved prizes will go. Notices will be sent to the winners, and will you PLEASE have the person who is to be on the Platform in Constitution Hall to accept the prize, call at the Magazine Office, second floor, Administration Building, as early in Congress Week as possible, to secure her Platform Pass. The Committee is now judging Historical Advertising. Many interesting historic sites have been pictured, and it will be quite a task to reach decisions.

This month our five sponsoring States, to whose Daughters we extend our most sincere thanks, increased our Magazine Account as follows:

District of Columbia—Mrs. John J. Wilson, State Regent; Mrs. Milton T. Birch, State Chairman. \$2,705.00 includ-

ing \$70.00 for cuts. 51 of 60 Chapters participated. Continental Dames Chapter is first with \$577.50, Mary Washington Chapter second with \$275.00 and \$20 in cuts, Dolly Madison Chapter third with \$200.00.

Maryland—Mrs. Frank Shramek, State Regent; Mrs. A. V. Motsinger, State Chairman. \$527.50 including \$20 for cuts. 28 of 34 Chapters participated. Colonel William Paca Chapter is first with \$157.14 and a \$10 cut, Thomas Johnson Chapter second with \$47.15, General Mordecai Gist Chapter third with \$47.14.

Kentucky—Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Regent; Mrs. Wm. H. Noel, State Chairman. \$737.00, 38 of 73 Chapters participated. General Evan Shelby Chapter is first with \$150.00, Hart Chapter is second with \$117.50, Colonel George Nicholas Chapter third with \$75.00.

Oregon—Mrs. Owen Rivers Rhoads, State Regent; Mrs. Irby B. Cate, State Chairman. 17 of 32 chapters for \$300.00 inclusive. Chapters participated in cooperative pages.

Nebraska—Mrs. Georgia A. Ackerman, State Regent; Mrs. E. F. Bowers, State Chairman. 28 of 43 chapters for \$210.00 inclusive. Chapters participated in cooperative pages.

Miscellaneous advertising added \$2,923.70, which makes our grand total for the month of April, \$7,403.20.

It does not seem possible that very soon the second year of this assignment will end. Your Chairman and National Vice Chairmen cannot begin to express their gratitude to all of you in the State Societies who have made our work so pleasant and profitable. The report presented at Congress will be your report made possible through all of the advertisements, small and large, that you have sent in.

Again, if we expect to get repeat commercial advertising, we must patronize our advertisers. When you do, always mention the fact that you read their advertisement in the D. A. R. Magazine.

We are looking forward to greeting State Regents, State Chairmen, Chapter Regents, and all who are interested in our Advertising project, in our Office during Congress Week. We hope that many State Regents will come in to reserve space in specific advance Issues. Come to our informal Magazine—Magazine Advertising Meeting at 8:30 A. M., Tuesday, April 18th, 1961, National Officers' Club Assembly Hall, second floor of the Administration Building, and bask in that shining sun of '61, our slogan for the year that you have made come true.

JUSTINA B. (Mrs. George J.) WALZ
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Berg	Cushny	Gessler	Hume	Mangan	Petty	Shelhorn	
Bertholf	Custer	Giffilan	Ibbotson	Marler	Phelps	Sherwood	
Bilisoly		Gessler	Ingersol	Marshall	Pierce	Shelhorn	
Blackledge	Dalrymple	Gill	James	Martin	Plaisted	Sherwood	
Bliss	Dalton	Gilmartin	Jenkins	Mason	Poage	Sherwood	
*Blount—Blunt	Dansk	Goodall	Jennewein	McElroy	Polk—Pollock	Spalding	
Bocker	Davenport	Goodale	Johnson	McGraw	Preston	Price	
Bodie	deFord	Goode	Jones	McElroy	Priest	Priest	
Bohun	DeMenga	Goode	Jordan	McElroy	Ragland	Peters	
Boland	Dennison	Gordon		McGuire	Ramsey	Pett	
Boren	DePue	Gorton		McNeill	Randolph	Pett	
Bowen	DeSalme	Goss		McNelly	Rathbone	Strang	
Bracken	Dexter	Graham	Kaiser	McNelly	Read	Stratton	
Bradford	Dewey	Grant	Kelton	Merrick	Merrill	Strawn	
Breckenridge	Dobson	Greene	Kemper	Messenger	Robertson	Stroud	
Brewster	Donaldson	Gregory	Kiddie	Kilbourne	Metcalfe	Stuart	
Brigham	Doolittle	Grierson	Kilbourne	Kimbail	Miller	Rector	
Bristow	Doty	Griffith	King	Miller	Millard	Regar	
Bronk	Douglas	Griffiths	Kip	Miller	Mills	Reisner	
Brooks	Dowden	Grimes—Grymes	Lange	Monk	Monroe	Remick	
Brown—Brown	Drew	Guise	Laux	Moody	Reno	Rogers	
Bruce	Driscoll	Gunn	Koller	Moor	Ridgway	Rohr	
Buchanan	Dudley		Knowlton	Morgan	Riggs	Taft	
Budd	Dulany	Halderman		Morris	Ritchie	Taliaferro	
Bullard	Dunklin	Haley	Laird	Mowry	Rives	Tarleton	
Burnett	Dunlap	Hall	Land	Mulcahy	Roche	Taylor	
Butler	Dunsmore	Hammond	Lange	Mullins	Rogers	Terhune	
Byrd	Duryea	Hanner	Laux	Munsey	Rogers	Thomas	
Calder	Eady	Hanger	Lazelle	Murdock	Rogerson	Thorne	
Campbell	East	Hardin	LeMaster	Mullins	Rohan	Thockmorton	
Cannon	Eisenhower	Hardy	L'Estrange	Munsey	Rogerson		
		Harmon	Leslie	Murdock	Rohan		Zander

Cape Henry, Jamestown, Virginia, 1607-1619 Mapsetan (Ancestral settlers on Maps), size 18" x 22", lithographed colors, \$5.00

The Pilgrims of the Mayflower Mapsetan, with data sheet—limited supply—\$10.00

* Something New!! The Blount-Blunt Family Maportran (Ancestral Portraiture on Maps). It comprises comprehensive ancestral charting in continuous line from ancient Kings and Barons through American Colonial Immigrants—superimposed upon a decorative travel-map of England marked with sites of numerous ancestral seats. Pre-English origins and the American Colonial destinations are indicated. This unique and valuable document solves the problem of providing the grandchildren with records of these their distinguished ancestors.

With requests for particulars please include, if convenient, an outline of your Blount-Blunt ancestry.

EDITH TUNNELL, 1 Jacobus Place, New York 63, N. Y.

who will be in the Lounge Constitution Hall for consultation during Continental Congress.

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